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THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION, WITH DOCUMENTAL HISTORY.

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Sons of the American Revolution.*

The circumstances attending the attestation of the Declaration of Independence and the preserving of the documents are notable and interesting. The subscribing by personal signatures of the delegates who constituted the Continental Congress of 1776 was an incident of great importance. Viewed in the light of possible consequences, it was a matter of most serious individual concern to every signer. Under English law the signing of such a paper was held to be high treason which exposed every participant in case of defeat to the penalty of ignominious death. The signers were by no means ignorant of their status in this breach of allegiance and yet with a courage seldom paralleled in the history of men and nations they boldly affixed their names to the documents. A close inspection of the facsimile reproductions exhibits few evidences of trepidation. With but one exception the names indicate mental attitudes of fearlessness and firmness which are unmistakable. One name appears in trembling hand—that of Stephen Hopkins who at the time was well advanced in age and was said to have been afflicted with shaking palsy. A passing reference to the externalized evidences of the moral courage manifested by these fathers who were thus willing to jeopardize name, fame and body to support a measure replete in good to all humanity, can but increase our reverence and respect for their memory.

There are many conflicting accounts of the act of signing. Some, in fact many, of the narratives which allude to this feature, state that the Declaration was signed on the 4th of July by all the members present. Some historians inform us that it was not signed by the members on the day of its adoption, but that, in common with the other enacted resolutions of that congress, it was signed by the president, John Hancock, and by the secretary, Charles Thompson. Other narratives state that the Declaration was signed by all the members present on the day, or evening, of July 4th, and that the engrossed copy afterwards prepared on parchment was also signed by fifty-six delegates during and after the month of August, 1776. On or about January 6, 1821, Thomas Jefferson, in writing his memoirs, stated that "the Declaration was signed on the 4th, was engrossed on parchment and was signed again on the 2nd of August." And, in a letter to Samuel A. Wells, of Boston, dated May 12, 1819, he stated that "it was not till the 4th that it was decided and it was signed by every member present except Mr. Dickenson." On August 6, 1822, in referring to this letter he further stated that "the copy engrossed on parchment was signed by the members after being compared at the table with the original one signed on paper as before stated," and further he explained that he adds the P. S. to the letter to Mr. Wells "to prevent confounding the signatures of the originals with that of the copy engrossed on parchment."

Notwithstanding these statements made by Mr. Jefferson, there is no record in the Department of State of any printed or written Declaration which was signed in the hand writing of Hancock and Thompson, or by any member of congress on the 4th of July. There seems to be no such document in existence and it is very doubtful if any evidence can now be cited to prove that any such document ever existed.

The apparent inaccuracies concerning the signing of the two documents by the members, contained in the memoirs of Thomas Jefferson can undoubtedly be explained by stating that the references made by Mr. Jefferson were written long after the event—about forty years later—when he was nearly eighty

years of age and from imperfect memory. Some of these statements have become, to use Jefferson's own language, in-veterate by repetition. Several writers on the life and acts of Jefferson have accepted as correct his comments on the circumstances of the signing, evidently believing that the accuracy of an authority so prominently connected with the event could not or would not be challenged. It would be difficult if not impossible to establish any other date than August 2, 1776, as that upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Immediately after the adoption of the Declaration, congress ordered that it "be authenticated and printed and that the committee appointed to prepare the Declaration superintend and correct the press." As a result, it was duly printed, and the broad side of the document with the *printed* signatures of Hancock, as president, and Thompson, as secretary, was inserted on or shortly after the 4th of July, in the original journal of Congress, in which it has always been preserved.

Up to this time the delegates from New York had taken no part in the legislative enactment of the Declaration. Lacking necessary instruction from the proper state authorities, the delegation abstained from taking any part in the ballottings. It now became necessary for the state to take its position and on the 9th of July a convention of the representatives of the state of New York in session at White Plains resolved unanimously as follows: "That the reasons assigned by the Continental Congress for declaring the United Colonies free and independent States are cogent and conclusive, and that while we lament the cruel necessity which has rendered the measure unavoidable, we approve the same, and will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, join with the other Colonies in supporting it." This action substantially completed the union of the colonies on the question of independence, and on July 19th congress resolved: "That the Declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and style of 'The *Unanimous* Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that the same, when completed, be signed by every member of Congress." The original journal shows that

the engrossed Declaration was not finished until August 2nd. On that date it was laid on the table and signed by those present. Other members signed as they took their seats. Matthew Thornton appended his name in November, and the last signer, Thomas McKean, evidently signed early in 1777. One member, John Dickenson, of Pennsylvania, could never be induced to sign, although he and McKean were among the very few members of that congress who ever defended the Declaration by military service in the field.

The "Original" Declaration (so-called officially in contradistinction to the facsimile copies) was deposited in 1841 in the patent office, which was then a bureau of the department of state. When that office was transferred by the congressional act of 1849 to the department of the interior, the Declaration was placed on exhibition in that department in a strong light, that added much to a process of decay and fading which commenced early in the century after the parchment had been subjected to a chemical process for securing a facsimile for a copper-plate. After exhibition at the Centennial Exposition it was returned to the state department (in March, 1877) and was exhibited for about seventeen years in the library of the department. Early in 1894 it was put away from light and air and this explanatory notice was posted in the library:

"The rapid failing of the text of the original Declaration of Independence and the deterioration of the parchment upon which it is engrossed, from exposure to the light and from lapse of time, render it impracticable for the Department longer to exhibit, or to handle it. For the secure preservation of its present condition it has been carefully wrapped and placed flat in a steel case and the rule that it shall not be disturbed for exhibition purposes must be impartially and rigidly observed."—By order of the Secretary of State.

The original copper-plate of the Declaration is preserved in a fire-proof safe, and is at this time of inestimable value, for, while the text of the original Declaration is still legible, nearly all the signatures have entirely faded from the face of the document.

The original pen-draft of the Declaration made by Thomas Jefferson is also carefully preserved among the archives of the department of state.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

By Kate A. Tuttle, Historian Albemarle Chapter.

The Albemarle Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution inaugurated in March last a movement which is hoped will in future be national in character properly to celebrate at Monticello the birthday anniversary of the author of the Declaration of Independence. After consultation with representatives of the city of Charlottesville and of the University of Virginia, the following address, signed by Miss Mildred Nelson Page, regent of the Albermarle Chapter; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, state regent of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution; Dr. Paul B. Barringer, chairman of the faculty, University of Virginia, and J. Samuel McCue, mayor of Charlottesville, was issued:

"In this, the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, the thoughts of the nation are turning more than ever toward Thomas Jefferson in recognition of his eminent services, and of the far-sighted statesmanship displayed by him in urging that magnificent addition to our territory by which the area of our country was more than doubled, as well as of his authorship of the Declaration of Independence and of the statute for religious freedom.

"Realizing that this feeling extends throughout the whole country, we, the people of Jefferson's native county, hereby extend to all Americans a cordial invitation to join us in inaugurating the annual testifying of our gratitude to him by placing floral tributes, with suitable ceremonies, upon his tomb on April 13th next, the 159th anniversary of the day which gave to America her foremost statesman.

"All tributes can be sent to the mayor of Charlottesville, who will deliver them to the proper committee."

The Albemarle Chapter appointed the following committee to act jointly with a committee of citizens of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia to select the orator and make suitable arrangements for the ceremonies at the tomb: Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, chairman; Mrs. Thomas Barton Lyons and Miss Mildred Nelson Page. This committee called to its aid,

in addition to the mayor of the city of Charlottesville and the chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia, resident representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Sons of the Revolution, and with their aid prepared the program described below, which was carried into effect at noon of Monday, April 13th, in spite of the steadily falling rain which characterized the day.

Members of these organizations met at the tomb of Jefferson promptly at 12 o'clock, just as the heavy clouds lifted and the rain ceased for a few minutes.

Under the direction of Mayor McCue the handsome wreaths sent by the Jefferson National Memorial Association, the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Albemarle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were placed at the base of the tomb, and an American beauty rose, presented by a citizen of Washington, was planted to the right of the monument.

At the same time the personal friends of the late Miss Carolina Ramsey Randolph, who was the honorary member of the Albemarle Chapter, laid a wreath of violets on her grave. As the rain had again begun to fall heavily, Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, the owner of Monticello, who had come from New York for this special occasion, invited the assembled people to finish their exercises in the spacious hall of the historic mansion, which he had made ready for the informal reception which was to occur after the program at the tomb. It seemed very fitting that the following program should be carried out in the home built by Mr. Jefferson more than one hundred years ago:

Introductory Address—Capt. Micajah Woods.

Song—"Hail Columbia," University of Virginia Quartette.

Address—Dr. Richard Heath Dabney, Professor of History, University of Virginia.

Reading of 15th Psalm and paraphrased hymn by Brady and Tate from Mr. Jefferson's own prayer book—Judge R. T. W. Duke.

Song—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," University of Virginia Quartette.

Light refreshments were then served in the dining room, and after a pleasant half hour of social intercourse, the guests

offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Levy for his hospitality and wended their way down the mountain side in a pouring rain.

The little well-worn prayer book, from which Judge Duke read, is the property of Christ church—a gift from the Randolph family. Tradition says that when Mr. Jefferson was once asked to give his definition of a gentleman, he answered by quoting the fifteenth psalm.

Captain Micajah Woods, in his brief introductory address, asked permission to read the following extract from a letter of Mr. Jefferson, written a few days before his death to his foster son and namesake:

"This letter will be to you as one from the dead. The writer will be in his grave before you can weigh its counsels. Your affectionate and excellent Father has requested that I would address you something which might possibly have a favorable influence on the course of life you have to run, and I, too, as a namesake, feel an interest in that course. Few words will be necessary with good dispositions on your part. Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your Country more than yourself. Be just. Be true. Murmur not at the ways of Providence. So shall the life into which you have entered be the portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it be permitted to care for the things of this world every action of your life will be under my regard"

He also read the following words from Jefferson's inaugural address, as president of the United States, on March 4th, 1801:

"Equal and exact justice to men of whatever state, or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most complete administration of our domestic concerns; and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and our security abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; * * * the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agri-

culture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected."

Captain Woods then gracefully introduced Professor Richard Heath Dabney, who made a most thoughtful and interesting address. He said in part:

"Oratory would be superfluous after being in the presence of that flower bedecked grave, and mere glittering words would add nothing to the mute but mighty eloquence of the stone over that grave, for had that stone a tongue, would it not proclaim in clarion tones the words of the inscription upon it? Words penned by the immortal Jefferson himself, ere the hand that held the pen had crumbled into dust? And having proclaimed these words, would not the stone, having said enough become dumb once more? And if so, would it not be wise for me to read you that epitaph in quiet tones and then close my lips?" If in obedience to the commands of the Daughters of the American Revolution I do attempt more than this, I shall, at least, not attempt to add aught to the substance of what Jefferson has said, but shall merely endeavor to interpret briefly the meaning of those words.

"Those words are fraught with deep significance—a significance based however not merely upon what is *said*, but upon what is left *unsaid*. Why is it that Jefferson in writing his own epitaph omitted to state that he was governor of Virginia, then the greatest and most important of the commonwealths; that he was minister plenipotentiary to France, secretary of state under Washington, the founder of the Democratic party, vice-president, twice president of the United States, purchaser of a vast domain from Napoleon, now known as the Louisiana Purchase? Are these facts not important? Do they not indicate that Jefferson wielded power? And is not power a thing that all men love? Why then not record it upon his epitaph? Had Hamilton written his own epitaph, would he have omitted that he stormed the redoubt at Yorktown, or his career as masterful secretary of the treasury?

"In Hamilton's opinion the constitution of the United States was a frail fabric, because it did not bestow sufficient power upon the central government. Could he have had his way, states would have been lower than counties, and governors mere appointees.

"'The longer I live,' said Hamilton to Gouverneur Morris, 'the surer I am that this American world was not made for me.'

"Hamilton loved power. But did not Jefferson love it, too? I do not deny that. This is not a partisan's plea that Jefferson was aught but mortal. He did love power. He may even at times have abused his power. But the thing that distinguished him from others is, that while he had drunk deeply of power's intoxicating draught, it did not

make him drunk; it did not blind him to noble ends. He believed that governments were made for man, not *man* for government, and once declared that if he had to make the choice between a people with a free press and no government, or an absolute government and no newspapers he would choose the former. An extreme statement this—an extravagant confidence in the people. I grant it. He could hardly have meant this to be taken literally. What he did mean to express was his burning love of liberty, that he believed more in the efficacy of moral suasion than in the might of brute force. That is why he omitted so much from his epitaph. That is why it mentions but three of its author's acts. That is why this trinity of acts is pervaded by but one animating spirit, the spirit of liberty. Let us examine these three acts. He was, first, the author of a *Declaration*; second the author of a *Statute*; third, the founder of an *Institution*."

Professor Dabney then went on to show the spirit of liberty in the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming freedom and the pursuit of happiness as the inalienable right of man; the spirit of liberty in the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, proclaiming the right for every man to worship his God according to the dictates of his conscience; and, third, that the founder of the University of Virginia proclaimed the same spirit of liberty for the mind of man.

In the university, Mr. Jefferson inaugurated freedom of learning (elective system); freedom of teaching (independent schools)—the schools of the university being analogous to the states of the Union. It is better for some states to make bad laws than for all to be the subject provinces of an imperial despotism; better for some professors to teach errors than for all to be treated as mere hirelings, underlings, compelled to teach doctrines from text books dictated by some despotic authority. And in the fact that the faculty have advised a president, there is no departure from Jefferson's principles; the university will continue free.

Mr. Jefferson did not hit upon the Pantheon as a model for his chief building by chance, or because of its mere architectural beauty. It stands for an *idea*. As the Pantheon was dedicated to all the gods, so the university stands for all learning, all sciences, all truth.

The university stands for freedom and individual responsibility. It disregards the rule of force and the insulting system

of espionage; it trusts the honor of its students. It is above all a moulder of men—free, independent men. It holds aloft the standard of truth. Its key note is the motto chosen by Mr. Jefferson and inscribed upon the academic building, "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."

FIFTEENTH PSALM.

Copied by T. Jefferson, Monticello,—1796 in his prayer book which was given to Christ Episcopal Church by the Randolph family.

Lord who the happy man has made
To thy blest courts repair
Not, stranger like, to visit them,
But to inhabit there.

"Tis he whose every thought and deed
By rules of virtue moves;
Whose generous tongue despairs to speak
The thing his heart disproves.

Who never did a slander forge,
His neighbor's fame to wound;
Nor hearken to a false report
By malice whispered round.

Who vice in all its pomp and power
Can treat with just neglect;
And piety though clothed in rags
Religiously respect.

Who to his plighted vows and trust,
Has ever firmly stood,
And though he promise to his loss,
He makes his promise good.

Whose soul in usury despairs
His treasure to employ;
Whom no reward can ever bribe
The guiltless to destroy.

The man who by this steady course
Has happiness insured,
When earth's foundations shake shall stand
By Providence secured.

Psalm 15, Brady & Tate.

Nicholas Brady, D. D., born at Bandon, Ireland, Oct. 24, 1659, educated at Oxford and Dublin, was chaplain to King William. He assisted Nahum Tate (1652-1715), poet-laureate of England, in making the metrical version of the Psalms, from which Mr. Jefferson copied the fifteenth Psalm.

FLAG DAY.

Read at the Flag Day celebration of the Chicago Chapter, June 12th, 1903.

Emeline Tate Walker, Chapter Poet, Chicago Chapter.

In trailing robes, among the myriad stars,
The Queen of Shadows walked with noiseless tread,
Her one attendant acolyte, fierce Mars,
His torch alight with spark of living red.

No echoing steps betrayed her passing reign,
Only Heaven's lamps shone dimly on the sight—
The World turned on its pillow once again
From sleep and dreams, to greet the coming light.

Aurora, peeping through to-morrow's door,
On tiptoe stood, impatient to be free
That she might dance on mountain, hill, and moor
And ride the waves of ocean and of sea.

Into the grayness of the early dawn
The Sun his arrows shot, white, red, and gold;
Nature, her eyelids lifting to the morn,
Beheld the day, in sunrise glories told!

Catching the crimson and the pearly white
From fleecy cloud, and rosy, radiant hue,
Our Flag unfolded to its birthday light,
And meteor stars fell on its field of blue.

To-day, its birth we celebrate and keep
And, when its colors wave on land or sea,
By strong salt winds and breath of flowers sweet,
We waft the message of our loyalty.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

By Metta Thompson, Mobile Chapter.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to keep
Thy heroes in remembrance proud,
That through their long, unbroken sleep
Their praise may echo sweet and loud.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to still
The vain, the idle, sinful boast,
But that each breast may know the thrill
That moved that noble, valiant host—

The thrill that moved the silent band
That stood at the dawn on Bunker Hill,
And dared the foe invade their land,
In firm reliance on Thy will.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to love
The freedom they so dearly bought,
That all the years to come may prove
Their children worthy of their thought.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to bear
Like them all trials of our faith;
And may each deed be but the prayer
That we may ne'er forget their death.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to live
For Thee, for freedom and our land,
That to our country we may give
The patriot's trust, the patriot's hand.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to die,
That we may join the gallant band
Of those who stand with Thee on high,
Whose blood was shed for Fatherland.

And grant us, Lord, the heart to pray;
Thy boundless goodness lead us still,
That freedom's lights may shine for aye,
As once it shone on Bunker Hill!

Oh, grant that holy, steadfast light,
Thy children lead to Christ and Thee,
And gleam through error's darkest night,
To keep them pure and true and free.

Grant us, O, Lord, this humble prayer
In mem'ry of Thy sacred dead,
Their fame and glory be Thy care,
On us Thy beams of mercy shed. Amen.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PENSION APPLICATIONS FILED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS RESIDING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the numerous old papers stored away in the loose records of the county, are a large number of applications, to the orphans' court for pensions, by veterans of the Revolutionary war, or their descendants, residing in Westmoreland county.

Copies of a few of these records are given below.

DR. JOHN PETER AHL.—Nov. 20, 1820, Dr. John Peter Ahl, surgeon mate, entered the service under Dr. De la Roche, attached to the regiment of Col. Armstrong, July 5, 1777, and was wounded Nov. 16, 1780, in a skirmish, and was discharged honorably July 5, 1781; that he continued in the army as a volunteer under Gen. Muhlenberg until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, at which time he was present; that he was entered on the rolls of the army as John P. Venall, being advised by the colonel of the regiment to make that change, as he had before been impressed into the British service and had not been regularly discharged.

Age 72; signed in English. No children.

ADAM ANDERSON.—Aug. 21, 1820, Adam Anderson on oath declares that he enlisted in Capt. James Ross' company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Thompson, in June, 1775 or '76, for one year; that at the expiration thereof he again enlisted in the company commanded by the said James Ross, in Col. Hand and afterwards by Col. Chambers, in the Pennsylvania line; that at the end of said term of 2 years he received an honorable discharge.

Aged 70; signed in English; probably Franklin township. Daughter, married.

GEORGE ANDERSON.—February 22, 1821, George Anderson, on oath, declares that he enlisted in July, 1778, in the 9-months' Rangers, or Capt. Thomas Campbell's company, and served therein until the expiration of said term; in the spring of 1779, he again enlisted at Pittsburg, in Frederick Vammo's company, Col Broadhead's regiment, Pennsylvania line, Continental establishment, for and during the war, and continued faithfully in service 3 years, 9 months and 15 days, when the war being over, he was discharged by Gen. Irwin, at Pittsburg, Pa.

Aged 61; signed in English. Nine children.

THOMAS ANDERSON.—August 21, 1820, Thomas Anderson, on oath, declares that he enlisted in the year 1775 in the company commanded by Capt. Wm. Hendricks, Col. Thompson's and afterwards Col. Arnold's regiment; that he was first after his enlistment marched to Boston, from thence to Quebec; that he was there taken prisoner in an attack made on that place by Gen. Montgomery; that he was detained a prisoner of war with the British for 9 months; that he was dismissed the service at Elizabethtown Point, after having served in the line of Pennsylvania upwards of 18 months.

Aged 73; resided on Chestnut Ridge, in Unity or Ligonier township; signed by mark; unmarried.

SERGEANT THOMAS BEATTY.—July 18, 1820, Thomas Beatty, on oath, declares that he enlisted in June, 1776, as a non-commissioned officer in the company commanded by Capt. Chambers, in Col. Thompson's regiment, Pennsylvania line, for one year; that he faithfully served until the expiration, when he again enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in the same company and regiment in June, 1777, for 3 years; that except nine months of said time, during which he was a prisoner on board a British vessel, he served till the end of said term faithfully and was honorably discharged in New Jersey.

Aged 68; signed in English. No children.

SERGEANT JAMES BLACK.—James Black was a sergeant in Capt. Robert Orr's company, in a battalion of militia, under the command of Col. Archibald Lochrey, lieutenant for Westmoreland county. In the year 1781 the battalion was ordered on an expedition down the Ohio river, and on Aug. 24, of that year, while in service, Sergeant Black was tomahawked and killed by the Indians.

ADAM BRANTHEVER.—August 25, 1820, Adam Brantever and upon his solmen oath declares, that he is the same Adam Brantever who, in the year 1776, enlisted as a private soldier in Captain Craig's company, in Colonel Allen's regiment, in the Pennsylvania line, for the term of one year; faithfully served during said term and enlisted again in the month of March, 1777, as a private in Captain Dinsbaugh's company, in Colonel Hanna's regiment, in the Pennsylvania line, Continental establishment, for the term of three years or during the war; that on

said enlistment he served until the year 1781, when he was honorably discharged and received a certificate of discharge which he has since lost through time and accident.

Seventy years of age; signature in German; died July 29, 1834
Children.

JOHN BRENNON.—Nov. 27, 1820, John Brennon, on oath, declares that he enlisted in 1777, at McCallisterstown, Pa., in Capt McCallister's company of musquetry, Col. Hally's regiment, Pennsylvania line, for and during the war; that he served during the term of 6 years and was discharged in Trenton, N. J., after peace was made in the year 1781; he was in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown, and Paoli, receiving a severe wound with a bayonet at the latter place.

Aged 71; signed by mark. Some children.

GEORGE BUMGARDNER.—August 25, 1823, George Bumgardner, on oath declares—That he enlisted for the term of 3 years or during the war on the —— day of ——, 1779, in the state of Maryland, in the company commanded by Capt. Smith, in the regiment commanded by Col. Ather Williams, Maryland line, continental establishment; that he continued to serve in said corps and in the company of Capt. Henry Dobson, into which he was drafted after the battle of Camden, and after Gen. Greene took command of the Southern army, in the regiment commanded by Col. Howard, until the latter part of the year 1802 or 1803, when he was discharged from said service at Annapolis, Md.; that he was not personally present in any battle, being generally detailed and employed as a wagoner in said army, particularly toward the end of his term of service.

Aged 69; unmarried; signed by mark.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S.—Non-cupative will, recorded in Will Book No. 1, page 25:

Westmoreland county—Personally came before me James Kinkaid, Register, &c., James Wilkins, who did on his solmen oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, disposereth and saith that in the morning of the day that William Campbell went away on his journey and on the expedition with Col. Arch'd Lochrey, to the Indian country, that he told him that if he did not live to return home, to inform his friends that he did really order and allow all his worldly estate to become the property of his brother, Michael Campbell, forever, free from all claims of any other heirs, only two colts * * * * which he allowed to his brother, Charles Campbell, and in case of his death, the above non-cupative will was ordered by the said deceased to be made known and further saith not.

JAMES WILKINS.

Sworn and subcribed the 29th October, 1782.

JAMES KINKAID, Register.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.—July 18, 1820, Thomas Campbell, on oath saith That he served in the Revolutionary war, as follows: In the 4th regiment, Pennsylvania line, under Capt. Craig, of Light Dragoons, commanded by Col. Milard.

Aged 61 years; signed in English. Four children.

Thomas Campbell enlisted in December, 1781, in Northampton county, Pa., and served until 1783, when he was honorably discharged in Philadelphia.

PATRICK CARNEY.—May 29, 1820, Patrick Carney enlisted in the town of Northumberland, in July, 1776, in Capt. John Louden's company of Riflemen, Col. Hand's regiment; was marched to Boston and continued in service for one year, the term of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged; returning to Northumberland, he re-enlisted, in 1777 or '78, in Capt. John Brady's company of infantry, 12th Pa. regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. Cook; that he continued in said regiment for upwards of 2 years as sergeant and was honorably discharged.

Aged 72; signed in English; no family.

NICHOLAS CASSIDY.—July 17, 1820, Nicholas Cassidy on oath declares that he enlisted in Capt. Cornelius Johnston's company, Col. Ganeshworth's regiment, New York line; that he was in Fort Stanwix at the time it was attacked by a force composed mostly of Indians and a few English; that the cannon as I understood was managed by a certain Gen. St. Ledger; that the siege continued, as well as he recollects, for upwards of 20 days, and when a reinforcement was approaching the besiegers fled; that he enlisted for 3 years and served faithfully during that term and received an honorable discharge at Morristown; that he had previously served in and about New York in Capt. Cornelius Hornberg's company, Col. Richmon's regiment and Gen. McDougall's brigade, for one year and was honorably discharged; that after the expiration of both the above periods he served almost constantly on the frontiers of the state of New York, until the end of the war, mostly under Capt. Abraham Washfall, Col. Pauling's regiment.

Aged 80; signs by mark. Son and daughter.

TIMOTHY COLLINS.—June 1, 1820, Timothy Collins, on oath declares that he enlisted in the Revolutionary war, in 1776, in Capt. Daniel Dorsey's company, Col. Hall's regiment, Maryland troops, called the Flying Camp; that he served 5 months, the term of his enlistment and received an honorable discharge; in February, 1777, he enlisted in the company of said Capt. Dorsey for 3 years, for the Maryland regiment commanded by the said Col. Carvell Hall, and afterwards by Col. Samuel Smith; that he served part of said term in Capt. Reilly's company, in the same regiment as sergeant, and when the said term of 3 years was fully ended, he received an honorable discharge in February, 1780, at Wick's farm, New Jersey. Aged 66; signed in English. Two daughters; occupation, school teacher.

JOHN DAVIS.—Aug. 21, 1820, John Davis enlisted in March, 1775, in Capt. Jas. Smith's company, Col. Francis Johnston's regiment, Pennsylvania line, Gen. Anthony Wayne's brigade, for 3 years; that he served faithfully till January, 1778, when he obtained a furlough because of ill health, that before he was able to return to duty the army had marched to the south and effected the capture of Cornwallis; that he was in the battle of Monmouth and several skirmishes.

Aged 73; signed in English; six children.

JOHN DONNELLY.—July 17, 1820, John Donnelly, on oath, declares that he enlisted in 1774, or '76 in a company commanded by Capt. Archibald Dick, Pennsylvania line; that he was afterward transferred to the company commanded by Capt. George Pierce, also of the Pennsylvania line; that he first enlisted for one year and served that time; next enlisted to serve during the war but was wounded in 1777 or thereabouts so as to be unable to serve further and was discharged; he was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Long Island and various skirmishes.

Aged 83; signed by mark. Daughter married.

NATHANIEL DOTY.—Nathaniel Doty, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his residence in Westmoreland county, on March 24, 1848.

Five children

GEORGE DUGAN.—George Dugan, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, residing in Westmoreland county, died August 16, 1834. He left no family.

PETER DYCH.—Aug. 14, 1820, Peter Dych enlisted at Hagerstown, Md., in 1775, or '76, in a rifle company, commanded by Capt. Price, for 1 year; thereafter he enlisted in the company of Capt. Griffey, Col. Rawlin's regiment, Maryland line, for 3 years; was taken prisoner at Fort Washington; after his release from imprisonment he was transferred to Col. Morgan's regiment of riflemen, and continued therein until the end of his 3 years' term, when he was honorably discharged.

Aged 65; signed in English; no family.

WILLIAM FARRELL.—July 26, 1824, William Farrell, under oath—That he served in the Revolutionary war, as follows: Seventh regiment, Second brigade, Pennsylvania line, under Col. William Butler, the Flying Camp, battle of Brunswick, Trenton, Germantown, Monmouth, Brandywine, Paoli; 2 years in the Indian war; also under Col. Porter, of the Train, and was wounded in the head at the battle of Paoli.

Aged 78 years; signs by mark; Mt. Pleasant. Children.

From Westmoreland Democrat, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

(To be Continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. DELILAH FULLER CUDDINGTON.

Delilah Fuller Cuddington was born at Coshocton, Ohio, June 21, 1817. Her father, John Fuller, was about sixteen years of age when he passed muster by Thomas Rutter, Baltimore



Mrs. Delilah Fuller Cuddington.

county, Maryland, April 11, 1780. Some years later he married Ann Maples, and removed to the state of Ohio. Delilah was the youngest of nine children and the only one living at the present time. John Fuller died in 1844 at White river, Indiana, and was there buried.

Mrs. Cuddington, though eighty-six years of age, is as young in looks and appearance as many of only the three-score years and ten. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and rarely if ever misses a meeting. Her national number of the Daughters of the American Revolution is 42822, which places her as a recently elected member. She was present at the annual meeting of the Dixon Chapter May 2, and after the formal acceptance of her as a member, she made a very neat little speech expressing her great pleasure at the privilege of being a member of this grand society. The gold spoon had been received a few days previously and was exhibited to the delight of all present. Long may our "Real Daughter" be with us.—DOROTHY N. LAW, *Regent Dixon Chapter.*

MRS. EUNICE EDWARDS LACKEY.

The recently organized chapter at Tampa are enjoying the distinction of having as a charter member a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution, whose portrait, taken on her 95th birthday, accompanies this sketch.

Mrs. Eunice Edwards Lackey was born in Charlestown, Rhode Island, September 11th, 1804, and is now nearing 99 years of age.

Her father, Daniel Edwards, was born in Charlestown, Rhode Island, 1757, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war more or less each year from 1777 to 1781, under Cook, Clark, Taylor, and others. He was a pensioner for many years and after his death in 1845, when 88 years old, his widow received the pension until she died in 1852, at the age of 78, she being a second wife.

Miss Eunice Edwards went to Allegheny county, New York, about 1832 where two brothers had procured houses, and later married Mr. Palerme Lackey. Four daughters, all living, and one son, Orson C. Lackey, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, were born to her. Two daughters remain with her in the home—a home famous throughout the country for its ever glowing and profusely blooming flower garden.

Mrs. Lackey taught school in her earlier days and was then and always a genuine "19th Century Woman."

She has always "looked well to the ways of her household." She developed an artistic ability as late as 65 or 70 years of age quite unusual—first in the finest of canvas embroidery, then outlining on linen and momie cloth, and later worsted embroidery on broadcloth. Satin bedspreads galore which have been done by her hands in the last fifteen years are in possession of friends.

When two of her daughters took up the Chautauqua course, C. L. S. C., 1883, she was an interested party to the readings.



Mrs. Eunice Edwards Laekey.

and especially in the papers prepared by the various members for their regular sessions, and to this day the world's greatest events, the best newspapers and magazines, the newest and brightest books find in her an appreciative *audience*, for she is "a *host* in herself," though a bent frame and a not very sure footing assert the fact that age is her one destroyer. Her husband died in 1897.

Daniel Edwards' first wife was Anna Stillman, who bore him three children, the eldest born in 1782, the second wife was

Lois Stillman, cousin to Anna, and bore eight children of whom Eunice was the third. Of the eleven, all lived to middle life, and at least seven to near eighty years or above, the youngest dying at eighty. There is no accident in this unusual longevity. Love to God, honor to parents, justice to all men, clean minds and pure domestic relations for generations have their legitimate reward; "here all the honor lies."

The Tampa Daughters of the American Revolution voted unanimously to name the chapter "The Eunice Edwards Chapter of Tampa," but learned later that this is prohibited by the national rules and this has resulted in a unanimous vote for the De Soto Chapter of Tampa, for the present. The National Society have already sent to our regent, Mrs. Helene McKay, the beautiful gold spoon which they present to all "Real Daughters" and we shall be able soon to make glad by this honor our aged member who will enjoy this addition to her precious souvenirs.

Submitted by a niece of Eunice and granddaughter of Daniel Edwards of the Revolution and also charter member of De Soto Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—
(Mrs.) MARY L. EDWARDS RICH.

MRS. CLARISSA SMITH.

Mrs. Clarissa Smith, of Drownville, Rhode Island, was born December 13, 1812, and was the daughter of Joel Peck, of Barrington, who served in a Rhode Island regiment during the War of the Revolution. He died in Barrington, November 11, 1833, in his 75th year. He drew a pension which continued to be paid to his widow till she died in 1864 in her 90th year. Mrs. Clarissa Smith is the last of eight children. She is in full possession of all her faculties, is a bright and interesting talker and frequently takes trips on the trolley cars. She is a welcome visitor when she journeys to some friend's house to spend the day. The souvenir spoon, the birthright of a "Real Daughter," was recently presented to Mrs. Smith by the regent of the Bristol Chapter. She is very fond of the spoon and shows it to visitors and tells her story.

MRS. EMILY SMITH NETTLETON.

Mrs. Emily Smith Nettleton, our "Real Daughter," was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, January 15, 1818, and is daughter of Justus Reed who was private in Captain Grant's command under Washington. He joined the army when but 17, in 1777, when there were so many alarms in Massachusetts,



Mrs. Emily Smith Nettleton.

Rhode Island and Connecticut. He was in New York, doing guard duty, when the British landed there; continued under Washington until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, and stood guard with others around Cornwallis after the surrender. He suffered from hunger and many other privations on his way home to Connecticut after the

war. Mrs. Nettleton was unanimously elected member of National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution May 6, 1898, is a member of Martha Washington Chapter in Sioux City from which chapter she has received the "Souvenir Spoon" credited to all "Real Daughters." She is 85 years old, was married in 1840 to Chandler Judd Nettleton in Waterbury, Connecticut, and is now living in Sioux City with her son, Edger M. Nettleton.—JANE E. BRIGGS, *Historian*.

Happy some land, which all for freedom gave,
Happier the men whom their own virtues save;
Thrice happy we who long attacks have stood,
And swam to liberty thro seas of blood;
The time shall come when strangers rule no more,
Nor cruel mandates vex from Britain's shore;
When commerce shall extend her shortened wing,
And her free freights from every climate bring;
When mighty towns shall flourish free and great,
Vast their domain, opulent their state;
When one vast cultivated region tems,
From ocean's edge to Mississippi's streams;
While each enjoys his vineyard's peaceful shade,
And even the meanest has no cause to dread;
Such is the life our foes with envy see,
Such is the godlike glory to be free.

—From *Poems of Philip Freneau*, edited by Fred Lewis Pattee.

"I will have never a noble,
No lineage counted great;
Fishers, and choppers, and plowmen
Shall constitute a state."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Alabama).—The one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the country club with Mrs. Goode, the vice-regent, as hostess. The entrance was guarded by a large United States flag. Inside the spacious club room flags adorned the walls, the windows, the piano, in artistic drapery, while the society's colors were again repeated in large vases and bowls of hydrangeas, and oleanders were also used in profusion. The rooms and galleries were filled with a fashionable and brilliant audience, whose interest in the program was shown by the rapt and unbroken attention. The regent, Mrs. R. H. Clarke, presided with her usual grace and ability. A part of the program was a continuation and ending of the winter's course of study, the South Carolina and Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence; the remainder consisted of exercises commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill. The program was opened by an original invocation, which appears elsewhere, by the chaplain, Miss Metta Thompson.

Then came the following numbers:

"America," sung by the entire audience.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence: South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Miss Knott; Thomas Heywood, Jr., Mrs. J. O. Smith; Thomas Lynch, Jr., Mrs. T. H. Lake; Arthur Middleton, Mrs. Robert Pope.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Miss Thompson; Lyman Hall, Mrs. Harry Toulmin; George Walton, Mrs. Harvey E. Jones.

Song, "My Own United States," Mr. Thomas Halliwell.

Paul Revere's Ride, Mrs. Greenwood Ligon.

Piano Selection, Mrs. O. L. Crampton.

Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Helen Clarke.

Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Jessie Whiting.

Song, "It Is I," Mrs. M. D. Wickersham.

Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Anita Gaillard.

Song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," Mr. T. Halliwell.
Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Mary Holmes.
Song, "The Island of Dreams," Miss Mabel Heustis.
Laying of the Corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, Mrs. M. D. Wickersham.
Song, "A Daily Question," Mrs. Frank Davis.
Emerson's Ode, Miss Jennie Harris.
Song, "Star Spangled Banner," by the audience.

A report of the season's work, by Mrs. Charles S. Shawhan, showed the earnestness and patriotism of the chapter. The program was carried out most effectively and interestingly in every particular and was notable for the number of young ladies who took part and showed their interest in the work of the chapter. The appended report shows what has been accomplished during the past year, both socially and financially:

Twenty-one new members accepted by the national board, making a total of 76.

The sum of \$169.30 realized from the continental ball given on last Thanksgiving night.

A large reception in celebration of the second anniversary of the chapter was given on February 11.

On April 21, \$109 was received at a concert given under the auspices of the chapter, toward the Montevallo scholarship fund. Patriotic assistance rendered during the year was as follows: To Continental Hall fund, \$50; to Young Men's Christian Association, \$50; Montevallo scholarship fund, \$25.25; cash on hand, \$55.08. Five social meetings have been held, which were devoted to the study of the Declaration of Independence and the lives and careers of the men who signed it.

At the end of the program the guests repaired to the wide verandas where enjoying the breezes of the bay in the shade of the magnificent oaks, they were served with the refreshments. Miss Thompson is preparing a lineage book of the ancestors of the chapter members. The chapter is also using its influence towards the formation of a society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The final business meeting of the season of the Mobile Chapter was well attended and many matters of importance

were discussed and settled. The "Louisiana Purchase" was the historical subject selected for next winter's study. A motion was carried that the chapter should offer a prize medal annually for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject to the pupils of the sixth and seventh grades of the grammar schools of the Barton Academy. The subject selected for the term of 1903-1904 was "The Causes of the Revolution." This is one of the most laudable efforts yet made by the Mobile Chapter, as it will stimulate a love of history of our country among the boys and girls in our city.

A matter of interest to the coming debutantes, as well as to society in general, will be the Continental ball or Boston Tea Party, which will occur on December 16, which promises to be the most brilliant affair ever given by the chapter. The plans formulated as fully as possible so far ahead of the date selected are that the ball shall be given complimentary to the friends of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom elegant invitations will be issued and who will be entertained in a manner indicative of the appreciation of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the assistance given to the patriotic efforts of the chapter. The refreshments will be suggestive of the primitive days of New England and will revive the memory of the daring act productive of the most famous tea party ever recorded in either historical or social annals. The chief feature of the ball will be the unique introduction of the season's debutantes and as such will be a matter of absorbing interest to those who are now termed the younger set. The Sons of the American Revolution will lend their valuable aid to the Daughters in conducting to the success of the occasion.

The last matter of importance decided was that the chapter, as usual, will take part in the celebration of Independence Day. The observance of this day is a matter of patriotic duty as it is the birthday of our nation. The Daughters will meet the regent and join her in commemorating an event which is justly regarded as one of the most powerful in directing the history of mankind.

The Fanny Ledyard Chapter (Mystic, Connecticut) celebrated the tenth anniversary of the organization by a banquet. The table decorations were ferns and carnations, the chapter flowers. Before being seated at the table the chaplain, Mrs. Mary E. M. Dickinson invoked the Divine blessing.

Before leaving the table the regent, Mrs. Hannah A. Rathbun, made the address of welcome and then read a letter from Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, a former state regent, who regretted her inability to be present. Mrs. Morgan who deserves high praise for the inimitable manner in which the ceremonies were conducted, then called for speeches from the ex-regents and all responded briefly but to the point, expressing themselves as being highly honored at having been chosen to preside over such a body of ladies as were present. The speeches were interspersed with quotations which were apt and elicited much applause. At the close of the speeches adjournment was made to the parlor and Mrs. Annie B. G. McCracken gave a short sketch of the chapter from the beginning.

Mrs. McCracken said among other things:

"In the spring of 1893 a few ladies met, pursuant to a call from Mrs. Eliza A. M. Denison, to form a society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and to her belongs the honor of organizing the Fanny Ledyard Chapter of Mystic. We organized June 8, 1893, consequently today we celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization of the chapter. Starting with 16 charter members, the society now carries the names of 68 members upon its rolls, including our 'Real Daughter.'"

She then in a forcible manner enumerated the objects of the organization. Continuing she spoke of the good work of the regular meetings, adding:

"We commemorated September 6 by visiting Fort Griswold and grounds and strewing with flags and flowers the spot where the gallant Ledyard fell. Washington's birthday we usually observe by giving a 'Martha Washington tea,' to which we invite our friends. We have annually a picnic, given sometimes at Lantern Hill (famed in the war of the Revolution as a place for setting signal lights), sometimes at Dean's Mills, which is a delightfully picturesque spot in which to spend a summer's day. Besides this we give receptions once during the term of each regent, and to these we invite the state and chapter regents of Connecticut. We have visited Southold, Long Island, and

placed an enduring granite monument upon the grave of Fanny Ledyard, the chapter heroine, and the "ministering angel" after the massacre at Fort Griswold.

"We have given generously of our means for all patriotic purposes, not forgetting the sick and wounded soldiers of the Spanish-American war, to whom we sent clothing as well as many delicacies and necessaries of life. We have thoroughly renovated the ancient Whitehall cemetery, wherein repose the remains of many of our ancestors. We have also placed handsome steel gates at the entrance with heavy iron gates at the roadway. During the past winter we have furnished reading matter for the garrison at Fort Mansfield, Napatree Point, which is an extremely lonely and isolated place near Watch Hill. Our latest contribution was for macadamizing the road leading to the old home of Thomas Jefferson, writer of the Declaration of Independence, and the greatest statesman of the age. We are also helping to build Continental Hall in Washington, which will forever stand as a monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"These are a few of the things which this chapter has accomplished, which are highly creditable to 'Daughters' who are but ten years old to-day; and we sincerely trust that by the time we become of age we shall have a long list of good deeds piled up to our credit. We plead guilty to the accusation that we are proud of our ancestry, more especially of our Revolutionary sires, and brave yet gentle and devoted mothers; and we are truly thankful that in the complicated task of choosing our ancestors we made no mistakes. Our meetings are held regularly the first Wednesday in each month, average attendance 20. There have been removed from us by death 13 members, including four of our charter members, seven of whom are with us to-day.

"Within the past three months we have been called to mourn the loss of two of our number by death, viz: Mrs. Phebe Wells Mead, of Old Mystic, an honorary member, and Mrs. Mary Spicer Forsythe, an active and much beloved member of the society. A little more than a year ago the first and second historians of our chapter, Miss Ann A. Murphy and Mrs. Hortense D. Fish, passed over to the great majority beyond the river of life. Loyal and true women were they, schoolmates of academy days and lifelong friends. Both were poets of marked ability and their sweet songs in verse will forever remain in our memory and upon the pages of the historian's book where they have traced them with their own hands. To Miss Murphy is due the honor of selecting the name which our chapter bears. All of these women who have gone before us were best described as womanly, that word which stands for so much but never for anything but what is sweet and gracious and beautiful. And when we think of the examples left by them we are reminded that—

"We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.'"

More quotations were then called for and also three cheers for the flag which were given with a will. The entertainment was brought to a close by all joining in singing "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again." The accompaniment was played by Mrs. Lillian C. Sparks.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held in May at the Nathan Hale school house in East Haddam, Connecticut. The five regular meetings of the year have been well attended. Several new members have been added. The chapter was represented at the National Congress by the regent, Miss Gross and alternate, Mrs. Hatstat. A large delegation attended the state gathering at Middletown in June, greatly to their edification, and new interest was aroused in the past history of Connecticut.

Papers have been presented at the different meetings upon "Arbor Culture," "The Blue Laws of Connecticut" and "Customs of Colonial Days." An original poem of much beauty of sentiment, "Winona's Troth," was also contributed.

The work for the Cove burying ground of ancient date is progressing and the Daughters will provide markers for Revolutionary soldiers buried in the town. * Premiums for historical essays are offered to the East Haddam schools. As the design of the chapter is better understood, membership increased and interest broadened, we may hope to accomplish more.—M. U. T.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—On coming together in the fall we found the first thing to be done was to secure a new meeting place as our old rooms were no longer available. Of all places under consideration our present quarters in the town assembly hall were found most desirable.

In November came the memorial exercises in connection with the 250th anniversary of the First Congregational church of Norwalk, to which the chapter contributed by the planting of a commemorative oak on the green near the site of the first church edifice. The chapter attended in large numbers.

Delegates to the state meeting at New London and to the Continental Congress at Washington brought to us interesting reports from which the chapter received fresh inspiration and courage to advance with unflagging zeal towards the taking up of new patriotic work.

A box of literature has been collected for use in educational work on the island of Guam, which makes the second contribution of this nature from us, the first having been sent last year.

Two entertainments for the purpose of raising money for patriotic work have been given, the first a delightful and entertaining talk on the "Women of Japan," by Mrs. Barroll, at the home of our regent, Mrs. Gerard, on May sixth. This was a pleasurable occasion in every way and was a social and financial success.

The second entertainment was a talk entitled an "Hour in the Forest," illustrated by stereopticon views, given by our regent at Lockwood's Hall, May twelfth. This was also a success which helped to materially swell the treasury.

An outing much enjoyed was the visit on May seventh to the home of our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Charlotte Keeler Raymond. The beautiful drive followed by the charming hospitality of the hostess and her family constituted an event long to be remembered.

Thanks are due to the several committees who have looked after the chapter's welfare.

We have had with us as guests from other towns during the year several distinguished people, Mrs. Jones, regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Charleston, S. C., who in a bright address told of the work accomplished by her chapter, also Mrs. John Godillot, of Westport and the Reverend James Coley of the same town, who have at different times favored us with fine papers on historical subjects.

Our regent during the year has given unsparingly of her time and ability, all she has planned has been successfully carried out.

We close the year without recording the death of a member, with no debts, with money in the treasury, and a bright outlook

for the work of another year.—JULIA BIGELOW FILLOW,
Recording Secretary.

Delaware State Conference.—The Delaware Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual state conference at Grubbs landing, the home of the state regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, on Saturday, June thirtieth.

The cordial hospitality of the hostess and delightful luncheon added much to the enjoyment.

The conference was a success both from a social and patriotic point of view.

The celebration on the third of September of the battle at Cooch's Bridge, where the stars and stripes were first unfurled in battle was discussed and a pleasing program arranged.

Thirteen Colonies Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia).—The chapter was organized April 11, 1903, having been duly authorized by the National Society, by Mrs. Lilian Pike Roome. She was unanimously made regent. There were sixteen charter members and it is expected there will be double that number before the Continental Congress convenes. The chapter is enthusiastic and harmonious and is planning much good patriotic work.

Council Bluffs Chapter (Council Bluffs, Iowa).—In the year 1897 we responded eagerly to Miss Isabel Patterson's wish and enthusiasm, and organized a chapter with twelve charter members. The state regent approving appointed her local regent. The organization was completed June 25, 1897. All due formality was observed in establishing a constitution, which with a few revisions made later on is now a good guide for the society in all business transactions.

Meetings were somewhat irregular during the first year. Programs were varied. The subjects read or written about were always historical. Business, music and refreshments have figured on the programs from the beginning.

Miss Patterson leaving the city Mrs. McChesney was elected regent. Mrs. Cooly, the state regent, visited the chap-

ter, and the members learned a good deal about the duties and pleasures of the organization.

Mrs. Maurer, then treasurer, was the first delegate to the National Congress, and Miss Mary Key the alternate. Mrs. Maurer gave \$10.00 from her own pocket book for Memorial Hall fund. Her report was very interesting.

Program committees worked industriously over the selection of topics to be discussed at the monthly meetings. In the year nineteen hundred the state program was used, during the past two years we have had our own beautifully printed programs.

Meetings are held monthly for ten months of the year, when the programs are rendered promptly.

Mrs. Bushnell, our third regent, has always been efficient and enthusiastic. From the beginning the burning question of how best to raise money for necessary expenses has also been a puzzling one to solve.

In nineteen hundred we were able to contribute \$50.00 to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Victor Bender, an active, competent worker, is regent for 1903-4. When she attended the Washington sessions we were proud to place at her disposal \$20.00 for Continental Hall fund, and pay all our debts besides. This money was raised by giving a series of card parties. This chapter has contributed in all, \$80.00 to the Continental fund. In 1899 our contribution to the army fund was \$25.00.

During the state federation of clubs held in our city in 1900, a committee from the chapter served with committees from the clubs on entertainment. The contribution toward expenses was \$20.00.

To the Jackson, Florida, fire sufferers of 1901, we gave \$5.00.

The chapter is active in the encouragement of patriotism in every way. A handsome banner costing \$84.00 was presented the Dodge light guards during the Philippine reunion held in Council Bluffs.

We gave a \$10.00 prize for the best essay written on American history during the Revolutionary times by a high school pupil. The chapter presented the high school with an historical

reference library costing \$72.15. This will be enlarged from time to time.

The annual contribution to the public library is a copy of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. We hope to have a corner in the new library building for Daughters of the American Revolution genealogical books and other suitable books, including relics, etc.

Beautiful plates, copies of those presented to Martha Washington by Lafayette were presented each member of the chapter by Mrs. Maurer. They are highly prized.

Among the members there is one life member and one "Real Daughter," The latter is now past 80 years old. Her children care for her tenderly.

At the close of the sixth year the membership numbers fifty, one half of the limit named in the constitution. There have been changes by removals but not by deaths. May the band remain unbroken for years to come; may many be added to our members and such good work done, that our star in the galaxy of Iowa chapters will be bright.—MRS. ZOE M. ROSS, *Historian.*

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—The crowning event of the year's work of this chapter was the dedication on May 23rd of the bronze tablet which marked the site of the first school house of Worcester, where John Adams, afterwards second president of the United States, taught from 1755 to 1758. Especially pleasing to the chapter was the consummation of the research which established beyond a doubt the location of the site and the fact that it was in this first school house rather than in the second, that John Adams taught. Great credit is due Mrs. Annie Russell Marble whose untiring efforts have settled this long discussed question. The exercises attending the dedication of this tablet were worthy of the occasion in their simple dignity. The regent of the chapter, Mrs. Daniel Kent, gave the address of welcome, paying tribute to Mrs. Marble and her committee, and then introduced the speaker, President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, who was followed by Senator George F. Hoar,

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson, vice-president general of the National Daughters of the American Revolution and Mrs. Charles H. Masury, state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. School children occupied the gallery while the audience included Worcester's most representative citizens, together with representatives from the different schools, colleges, patriotic and kindred societies, the Grand Army of the Republic, veterans of the Spanish-American war, and members of the light infantry. The Worcester Continentals with their effective costumes of the time of 1776 formed the guard of honor, when after the addresses at the church, all adjourned to the site of the tablet on Court Hill in front of the antiquarian building. The flags which had decorated and concealed the tablet were drawn aside by Mrs. Marble with appropriate remarks.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

"In front of this tablet stood the first schoolhouse in Worcester, where John Adams, second president of the United States, taught during the years 1755-58. Placed by Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, 1903."

From the unveiling the guests went to the woman's club house where a reception was held and refreshments served in the colonial suites. The chapter was honored in having as their guests on this occasion two "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, Mrs. Joanna White Beaman Fletcher, a member of the Old South Chapter, of Boston, and an honorary member of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, and Mrs. Rebecca Ann Munroe Randall, a member of Capt. John J. Joslin Chapter, of Leominster. Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Randall both reside in Worcester.

Since the last report from this chapter in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the chapter and their friends have enjoyed several social affairs conducted by the social committee, Mrs. L. C. Bates, chairman. On January first a truly brilliant costume party was held at Tuckerman hall of the club house. A beautiful picture was made by the reception held by the regent, Mrs. Kent, in truly regal costume, when knights and ladies, puritan dames and Indian maidens passed in review.

upon the stage. The minuet was daintily danced by members of the children's auxiliary in costume, and songs and tableau formed part of a very pleasing program.

The annual banquet of the allied patriotic societies of Worcester was held January 12. The menu card bearing a facsimile of a portion of the records of a town meeting held in Worcester, Massachusetts during the war of the Revolution, explained why this date was chosen for the banquet.

"Worcester ss. Monday ye 12th day of January AD. 1778.

"On the Second article Voted and Unanimously that the Confederation agreed upon by the United States in General Congress assembled, is agreeable to the minds of the people of this Town."

Two petitions from this chapter have helped to forward the work we are especially interested in. The first addressed to our city council was the work of a committee to place under perpetual care graves in Worcester of soldiers of the Revolution. The petition was granted February 9, 1903, and places under perpetual care a plot in Hope cemetery known as the Mechanic Street cemetery plot where there are 19 graves of Worcester's Revolutionary dead. The second petition was addressed to the state legislature and provided for a bill wherein cities and towns may appropriate money for erecting monuments to soldiers of the Revolution. This petition was also successful.

The birthdays of our "Real Daughters" have been pleasantly remembered this year. On March 18th a delegation from the chapter went to Westboro carrying 78 beautiful Lawson pinks with the loving greetings of the chapter to Mrs. Harriet S. Cady on her 78th birthday. May 31st the 86th birthday of our second "Real Daughter" was celebrated. To Mrs. Alice E. Taft of Spencer, we took the beautiful Daughters of the American Revolution pin. The delegates were charmingly entertained by both Daughters, and it is a delight to meet these ladies who are so closely connected with the past.

Our loving tribute to the memory of the dead on Memorial day we shared with the children's auxiliary, who placed the wreaths of our providing upon all known graves of Revolutionary soldiers here in Worcester; the tablet at the Common

was wreathed in laurel, and at the grave of Col. Timothy Bigelow a large wreath of galix leaves bore the inscription 1775-1783.

Early in the year the regent, Mrs. Kent, submitted to the chapter a line of work, which at its request, she undertook to carry out. It was the forming of a county membership in such towns of Worcester county where there were no local chapters, and where it would perhaps be impossible to find the twelve required to form a chapter. The idea of this work is best expressed in Mrs. Kent's own words as she presented it to her chapter.

"It is the *Cause* for which we are laboring. If through any effort of ours it is extended, strengthened, and exalted, it is sufficient reward. If, therefore, this endeavor should result in the formation of chapters in any or all of these county towns, instead of in addition to our own membership roll; or if a large aggregate number should first apply to us for membership, and ultimately withdraw from us to form chapters of their own, you will, I hope, be unselfish and rejoice. Even if our chapter does not directly benefit from the extension work yet our labor will have benefited these numerous towns of our county and aided the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In any case we will have furthered the objects for which we exist and it seems to me the verdict of both National Society and county must be one of approval. The full result of this work cannot be estimated by present results, though those have been most encouraging."

At the May meeting Mrs. Kent, after declining to serve the chapter for a third time as regent, was made honorary regent in recognition of the excellent work she had done in the chapter during her office as regent. Much good work of her planning has been accomplished during these two years, and she has set in motion a plan to erect in Worcester a memorial to the Revolutionary soldiers who went out from Worcester.

At the annual meeting in June the new officers were elected.
—MARY C. DODGE, *Historian*.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Flag Day was celebrated June 13th, a day ahead, and on the fifth anniversary of the chapter in the New Century building Boston. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering, including both branches of the United States service (army and navy), mem-

bers of other patriotic bodies and many Daughters. The famous Museum orchestra furnished patriotic selections and a Grand Army of the Republic veteran the solos. Miss Marion Howard Brazier the chapter founder and present regent presided, in addition to arranging the entire program and carrying out the details. In this work she had the support of many members of her chapter, ten of whom served as ushers, who were assisted by Miss Anne Hobson sister of Capt. Richard P. Hobson, the chapter orator, who was unable to be present. The guest of honor was Mrs. James L. Blair, president of the board of lady managers of the forthcoming fair at St. Louis, who earlier in the day was tendered a breakfast at Hotel Brunswick by Miss Brazier and others including several prominent club women. The program was neatly gotten up and bore a portrait of Paul Jones also the resolutions of congress June 14, 1777 which sent him to the *Ranger* to command that ship and fly the newly-adopted colors.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton (sailor of '61) and one of Boston's most eloquent men is the chapter chaplain, and officiated. Among the speakers were the Rev. Robert W. Wallace, Col. J. Payson Bradley, Grand Army of the Republic, (the man who bore the stars and stripes in the presence of Queen Victoria), Mrs. Charles H. Masury, state regent of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Solon W. Stevens. Greetings were briefly presented by Mr. Francis Hurtubis Jr., (private secretary of Governor Bates) from the commonwealth, Mrs. Sara White Lee, first state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution and vice-president general of United States Society Daughters of 1812; Capt. Thomas Merrill, United States army for "The Army;" Rev. Carroll Q. Wright, United States navy for "The Navy," Miss Althea Field for the Daughters of Veterans, and from others. Seated on the platform were Mrs. Sarah D. Marden a "Real Daughter" whose father served with Paul Jones on the *Bon Homme Richard*, Mrs. Fanny B. Hazen president of the Army Nurse's Association (for Massachusetts), Mrs. J. Sewell Reed of the Red Cross and Miss Gordon Walker who read the report of the chapter work and many letters from distinguished persons, notably Admiral Dewey, Capt.

Sigsbee, Clark, Eaton, and other naval officers, Hon. John D. Long, Secretary Moody, Congressman Roberts, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Donald McLean, and Julia Ward Howe the last two being honorary members of the chapter.

A feature of the day was the announcement that at last the chapter's wish was to be gratified and that a handsome new school house was to bear the name of Paul Jones. In the audience were the Spanish War Veterans who served at Santiago, and its auxiliary. Miss Brazier, the regent, is state mustering officer for this latter organization, her appointment coming from Mrs. Flora A. Lewis of Washington, the president general and a prominent Daughter of the American Revolution of the District. The chapter has added several associate members, chiefly regents of other chapters, and will admit new active members in the fall.—ANNA PEVEY, *Historian*.

Michigan State Conference.—On May 6th the third annual state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Michigan was held at Lansing.

The evening of the 5th was given up to a reception tendered the visiting Daughters by the Lansing Chapter, at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Hopkins. The house was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers and our society pin was everywhere in evidence on the dresses of the ladies.

The conference itself was held the next day at the Universalist church, which was decorated with national flags, Easter lilies and plants. A large insignia of the society was placed directly over the regent's chair. The morning session was called to order at 10.15 by the state regent, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, and the exercises were opened by the singing of "America," followed by prayer. Mrs. Turner, regent of the Lansing Chapter, made an address of welcome, which was happily responded to by the state regent. This was followed by an address on Revolutionary subjects by Justice J. B. Moore.

The conference then proceeded to elect a secretary, treasurer, and three members of the executive board. The result was as follows: State secretary, Mrs. E. D. Black, of Flint; state treasurer, Miss Annette Richards, of Grand Rapids, and for

the executive board, Mrs. Angell, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Skinner, of Mt. Clemens, and Mrs. Crampton, of St. Clair.

Our state regent expressed a strong desire that the time of the conference be changed from May to the early part of April, which would bring it before the Continental Congress, and the various delegates to the congress could then go having in mind the consensus of opinion of the chapters as to the appointment of a state regent and vice-regent, as well as other subjects which may come up for reference to the national body. As no change in the by-laws can be made without first giving each chapter thirty days' notice, no action could be taken at this session.

When the chair took up the roll-call of chapters, it was found that out of the fourteen organized chapters in the state, ten were represented. Nine of these gave reports of their chapter work.

I regard these individual reports as a very important feature of the conference, as they give us a good idea of what the society, as a whole, is doing in Michigan, the nine chapters which responded to the roll-call being Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Lansing, Muskegon, Mt. Clemens, St. Clair, Pontiac and Saginaw. Flint was represented but gave no report. The roll-call showed the Louisa St. Clair Chapter to be the oldest and largest, and the Saginaw Chapter the youngest and the smallest. Five chapters have been studying United States history, two have offered prizes to school children for essays on Revolutionary topics. One has celebrated Flag Day, one has decorated the graves of soldiers on Decoration Day, one (the Muskegon Chapter) remembered twenty children with toys and dolls on Christmas day, two had a banquet, and one had an annual Daughters of the American Revolution picnic. The especial work of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter which stood out prominently was the social settlement work, a detailed report of which was given by the chairman of that committee.

The report of the regent of the Alexander Macomb Chapter of Mt. Clemens was supplemented by a special report by Dr. Emma Decker, a member of what is called, in that chapter, the "graveyard committee." She presented the conference with a

marker for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, designed by them. It represents a circle surrounded by thirteen stars, the letters S. A. R. being on the inside of the circle in conjunction with a crossed sword and bayonet. Later in the day it was moved and carried that the conference adopt this design, also that the Alexander Macomb Chapter in the name of the Michigan state conference present this design to the next Continental Congress for consideration.

The Pontiac Chapter, in addition to its other work, celebrates November 3rd as "Richardson Day," in honor of Major-General Richardson, for whom the chapter was named. The program for the day is a literary one, and the roll-call is responded to with something about Michigan heroes. Next November the day is to be entirely a Richardson day, embracing his service, anecdotes, etc. His sister is a member of the chapter.

After the roll-call of chapters we listened to the following addresses:

Mrs. J. C. Burrows on the Continental Hall.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney on the social features of the Continental Congress.

Miss Avery on the business features of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Campbell of Grand Rapids on the humors of the Continental Congress.

These addresses were all most interesting and worthy of more than the mere mention given them here.

After adjournment the visiting Daughters, who cared to go, were taken out to the state industrial school, where a military drill was given by seven hundred boys.

In the foregoing report, I have made no mention of the music, which was exceptionally good. The Lansing Chapter served a delicious four-course luncheon, and in closing I wish to emphasize their hospitality. The next conference is to be held in Ann Arbor.—*HARRIET E. RAYMOND, Delegate.*

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—Soon after returning from Washington, Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb, our acting regent, called a meeting of the chapter at which some important business was transacted.

The returned delegates gave interesting reports of the meeting of the National Congress, and those of us who were not fortunate enough to attend the gathering felt that we had been ably represented. We were particularly interested in the account of the election of the vice-presidents, one of whom was our regent, Mrs. John R. Walker. We were greatly pleased to know she was elected by the greatest number of votes given for any of the many candidates, but sincerely regret the losing of one of the most popular regents the society has ever had. On May 22nd, our chapter presented a gold medal to Miss Susie Reckerby of the manual training high school of our city for passing the best examination in American history. And on May 26th another medal was won by Miss Mary English of the central high school for the highest standing in American history, Mrs. John R. Walker making the presentations.

The principals and teachers take great interest in these occasions and feel that the giving of these medals each year is a wonderful stimulus to the study of the history of our country. A large number of pupils from each school are always found among the competitors and in this way interest is kept up in a subject which should be first and foremost in the minds of the youth of this great and growing Republic.—EMMA SIGGINS, WHITE, *Historian*.

The Jefferson Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri) has just closed—May 30th—a pleasant and profitable year. Our last election gave to the chapter Mrs. Winthrop Chappell as regent. During the year we have had seven afternoon receptions, when the business of the chapter was followed by a varied literary and musical program and a collation as simple as was consistent with hospitality. The St. Louis Daughters one and all are under obligations to our state regent, Mrs. George Shields, for making it possible for them to meet the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, at a large and beautiful reception, given in honor of that lady by Mrs. Shields. She expressed herself as greatly pleased to meet so many Daughters, while they in turn, from

their loyal and devoted hearts, could but say, "All hail! Leader of the hosts of Daughters of the American Revolution."

One of the things accomplished by the Jefferson Chapter during the year was the finding a "Real Daughter," but of that, more anon. I think this chapter is waking up to its privileges and its large opportunities for service and is cultivating the spirit of our brave and loyal ancestors. And, indeed, is not this a public duty which is laid upon every member of a society like this as well as upon all good citizens who mean to keep step with the progress of these twentieth century days.—**LUCY BOYD RALSTON**, Historian.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska).—Mrs. M. H. Everett gave a breakfast Wednesday morning, June 17th, Bunker Hill day, to Deborah Avery Chapter, that being charter day of the chapter. Fifty-three ladies were seated at small tables. The decorations were elaborate and appropriate.

Preceding the breakfast the regent, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, presented to the chapter a frame for the chapter charter, made from historic woods which she had collected for the purpose. Following this Miss Mary Stevens, on behalf of the chapter, presented to Mrs. Haggard a Daughters of the American Revolution pin as a tribute of appreciation of her unselfish efforts in the interest of the chapter, which was named for her ancestor. Above the wheel and distaff of the pin are three bars, the upper having the words "Deborah Avery Chapter," the second the name of Mrs. Haggard's great-grandfather, Daniel Avery, and the third her own name in full. The gift was a complete surprise to Mrs. Haggard and she was greatly affected by the kind words of her associates.

The frame of the charter presented by Mrs. Haggard is made of wood from six historic spots about Groton, Connecticut. The cedar was from the battle-ground of Fort Griswold, at Groton, where the massacre occurred on September 6, 1781. The briar rose was taken from the spot on which Colonel Ledyard, who was in command of the Colonial troops at this battle, fell when decapitated with his own sword by the British commander after he had surrendered. There is oak from the

cemetery where lie buried many of the heroes of this battle and massacre, oak from the block meeting house built in 1751 at Groton, in which the widows and orphans gathered the Sunday after the massacre, oak from a house built in 1726 by Colonel Ebenezer Avery, father of Deborah Avery, for whom the Lincoln Chapter is named, and who was the great-grandmother of Mrs. J. R. Haggard, and oak from the house built in 1763 by Daniel and Deborah Avery. From this house Daniel Avery went to enter the Revolutionary war, and to it he was taken after he was slain.

New Jersey State Conference —A state council of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey was held March 27th at the house of the state regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam.

Of the twenty-eight chapters in the state, seventeen were represented as follows: Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, by Mrs. E. T. Tomlinson, regent; Camp Middlebrook, Bound Brook, by Mrs. J. Olendorf; Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Trenton, by Mrs. T. J. Falkenburg; Chinkewunská, Newton, by Miss Frances A. McMurtry; Colonel Lowry, Flemington, by Mrs. Hiram E. Deats; Continental, Plainfield, by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall; Eagle Rock, Montclair, by Mrs. M. M. Le Brun; Essex, East Orange, by Mrs. M. T. Yardley; General David Forman, Trenton, by Mrs. John Moses; General Frelinghuysen, Somerville, by Mrs. H. Hardwicke; General Lafayette, Atlantic City, by Miss S. N. Doughty; General Mercer, Trenton, by Mrs. H. C. Stull; Jersey Blue, New Brunswick, by Miss E. B. Strong; Monmouth, Red Bank, by Miss E. Cooper; Morristown, by Mrs. F. W. Merrell; Nova Caesarea, Newark, by Mrs. H. L. Jenkinson, and Paulus Hook, Jersey City, by Mrs. G. T. Werts.

Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, of Jersey City, vice-president general of the national board, was present, and was made chairman of the committee on resolutions of respect on the death of Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, a former vice-president general from New Jersey.

The standing rules were revised to meet changes of date of the Continental Congress, which will meet hereafter on April 19th instead of February 22nd. The meeting was interesting and harmonious. A fine collation was served. At 4 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

The Camden Chapter (Camden, New York) have held a meeting of a social nature as well as instructive each month since October last, all being well attended and very much interest manifested.

On May 20, 1903, they gave a Colonial tea at the home of ye gude man and ye gude wife Frisbie. Their elegant home was profusely decorated with flowers and silk American flags. A pretty feature of the occasion was the Colonial dress of the chapter members. Our regent, Mrs. Caroline Phelps Conant, wore a dress of rose colored watered moreen, the costume being upwards of one hundred and fifty years old. The dress of all the members deserves especial mention. Tables were set in the dining and smoking rooms. The wholesome old-time viands, cooked by modern dames, were served on ye gude wife Frisbie's rare and valuable antique dishes. The receipts amounted to about thirty-five dollars. A portion of this will be given to the Continental Hall fund. On Memorial day our chapter's handsome flag was unfurled over the monument erected by the chapter to the memory of thirty-five Revolutionary patriots in the ancient burying ground on Mexico street. Flag Day was celebrated at the beautiful and spacious home of our regent, Mrs. Caroline Phelps Conant, which was handsomely decorated with the national emblem and cut flowers. The program of music, recitations, reading and song was entirely patriotic and very enjoyable. At the close of the program the guests were invited into the library, where refreshments were served. This is the last meeting of the chapter until fall.

At a late meeting of the chapter it was voted to purchase six facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence and have them placed in six of the district schools nearest our village. At the business meeting on Flag Day it was voted to purchase

several more and supply each school in our town with a copy. Also five names for membership were presented and accepted.

—MATTIE S. ADAMS, *Historian.*

Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, New York).—One of the most pleasant meetings the present year was was that of March 27th, when the chapter met, by invitation of Mrs. Henderson, at a thimble party, sixteen responding. Each member who was the happy possessor of a piece of old china was requested to bring it and tell its history. Large and varied was the collection; some of the pieces being over one hundred years old. One piece of china proved especially interesting—a teacup and saucer which was brought here nearly one hundred and fifty years ago from the West Indies and has ever remained in the same house in Plattsburg, New York, for one hundred years. A few heirlooms in silver were also displayed and the stories in connection with them given. While deft fingers plied the needle on different pieces of handwork, we listened to an interesting and instructive paper on Colonial china by Mrs. Wolfe. Refreshments were served while mirth and pleasure abounded.

Freeman hall was the scene April 14th of perhaps the most elegant function of the social season. The spacious and beautiful hall was tastefully trimmed, the national colors being the motif, although plants and flowers were used in abundance. Guests began arriving at nine and were received by Mesdames Neary, Browne, McAllaster, Irving, Wolfe, Hawley, Foster. Tables were provided at the front of the hall for those who did not wish to dance, where cards were played. Dancing began at 10 o'clock. The music was furnished by the opera house full orchestra of Ogdensburg, and this town has probably never had finer music for dancing than on this occasion. The lunch was served from tables at the rear of the hall. Not until four of Wednesday morning did the witching strains cease. But even the giddy Revolutionary dancers, not in the style of the "stately minuet" of ye Virginia times of '76, but in rapid two steps and yet more two steps, finally concluded to go home.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter is in a highly flourishing condition. It has only a short life, but has been vigorous from the opening of its work. Every year it has entertained in a style all its own. The serious work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the way of investigation and perpetuation of history and memories of the Revolutionary days is sufficient excuse for being, to which is added the charm of the social distinction which even in this land to a degree belong to those whose ancestry reaches back to Bunker Hill and Yorktown.—*LUCY CHAPIN HAWLEY, Historian.*

Kanestio Valley Chapter (Hornellsville, New York).—Memorial day was observed in a manner which has never been excelled in this vicinity. In the morning the Daughters of the American Revolution held the dedication and unveiling of their boulder on the lawn of the state armory.

The members of Kanestio Valley Chapter assembled at the home of their regent, Mrs. Benton McConnell and proceeded in a body to the armory. A platform had been erected near the boulder for the use of the speakers, while seats were provided under an awning for the use of the school children who sang in the services.

The Forty-seventh Separate company acted as guard of honor to the chapter. The services opened with music by the Hornell band, after which a chorus consisting of one hundred children from the public schools, under the direction of Miss Killian, sang very effectively "The Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by the invocation which was asked by the Rev. Edwin S. Hoffman, rector of Christ church of this city.

Mrs. Benton McConnell, regent of the Kanestio Valley Chapter, then gave the opening address of the occasion in which she told briefly of the organization of the chapter five years ago and its object to perpetuate the memories of those who had fought in the American Revolution, and to give examples of fidelity to our country and its flag at all times.

She then mentioned the time when it was decided to erect this boulder and of some of the trials the Daughters had been in finding it and placing it on its permanent foundation on

this beautiful lawn, the property of the state of New York.

A poem, entitled "Our Boulder," was read by Mrs. Jennie Jones, of this city, which told in a witty and enjoyable way of the difficulties experienced in placing the boulder where it now stood. The poem was greatly enjoyed.



Erected by the Kanestro Valley Chapter.

Captain John S. Little, of Bath, gave a brief address which was listened to with the closest attention and interest. He spoke in a patriotic vein fitting for the time and occasion.

A stirring address was given by Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, who, as the regent of the largest chapter in the

state, gave a cheery greeting to the members in this city and vicinity. She spoke of the great praise which should be given the Kanestio Valley Chapter for its earnest work in the cause for which they were united and for the fine memorial they had erected to the Revolutionary patriots of this valley which as she described it is "one of the landmarks of liberty." She closed in expressing her thanks for the honor of having been asked to come to Hornellsville at this time. She is a member of the board of women managers of the St. Louis Exposition and held a similar position during the Pan-American. She fills creditably all positions to which she is called.

As soon as Mrs. Horton had closed her address, the boulder which had been draped in American flags was unveiled by Miss Carrie Jamison, of Canisteo, who is a descendant of Captain John Jamison of the Continental army, and Master Edward O'Connor, of this city, who is a descendant of Lieutenant-Master Morris of the Colonial navy. As the flags fell revealing the boulder and tablet on it a salute of three volleys was fired by the Forty-seventh Separate company and "taps" sounded.

The boulder has a fine bronze tablet placed on its face which bears the inscription:

"Erected in Memory of the Patriots of the American Revolution
From the Upper Canisteo Valley by Kanestio Valley Chapter Daughters
of the American Revolution."

The chorus sang "America" and with the benediction the ceremonies came to a close.

In connection with the unveiling services in this city Saturday, Mrs. Benton McConnell, the regent of Kanestio Valley Chapter, gave a reception at her beautiful home.

Swe-Kat-Si Chapter (Ogdensburg, New York) celebrated its seventh birthday June 1, 1903, with a delightful picnic given at the summer farm of one of our members, Mrs. Webster Chandler. A more perfect place for a picnic cannot be imagined. The house is situated in the woods almost a half mile from the road, and the soft pine air added its charm to the toilets of the Daughters and their guests. A supper was

served, the chief event of which was the cutting of a birthday cake with seven candles and it was the honor of our regent, Miss Harriet Hasbrouck, our ex-regent, Mrs. William Daniels, our registrar, Mrs. Henry Deane, our oldest member, Miss Jane Hasbrouck, our youngest member, Mrs. Leo Frank, the minister, Mr. D. H. Craver, who was present as a guest, and our honored guest and the poet of our chapter song, Mrs. Hoard, to each blow out a candle and give a toast. A charming musical program was arranged and a cantata called roses and buttercups was sung and acted by almost a dozen pretty, graceful young girls. The picnic broke up at about 7 o'clock, after having been voted a success.—MARION SANGER FRANK, *Historian.*

Declaration of Independence Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—Born January 27, 1902, at 3 P. M., in the city of Philadelphia, a daughter to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Child healthy and of normal condition. Weather stormy. This is the birth notice of our chapter. A history book was prepared for the new child and the first entry made. The friends sang "America," Mrs. Squire, the mother of our hostess, read a charming tale entitled "Deborah Champion's Night Ride," a vivid picture of an episode in the life of an ancestress of Mrs. Squire's. Miss Baird-Huey read an interesting account of the Culbertson family, of which she is a descendant. The two charming daughters of our hostess, Mrs. Conrad Frye Brooke, dressed in white and decorated with red, white and blue ribbons, served chocolate and cake. The dining table bore a cloth which was over eighty years old; in the center was woven an American eagle, with E. Pluribus Unum over it, and under it the motto, "We offer peace, ready for war." The storm which had been furious all day ceased as night came on and we wondered if the atmospheric conditions were indicative of the new babe's future!

April 7th we gathered again at the home of Mrs. Francis Labadie, Germantown, to discuss the infant's future. A large number were present. Patriotic music and a description of old Virginia by Mrs. Labadie made the meeting more agreeable.

A feature was the display of three original letters by James Monroe, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, respectively. Mrs. Rowell contributed to the relics a toasting fork, made more than one hundred years ago by her grandfather, and flax heckled a century ago.

April 28, 1902, we named the baby "The Declaration of Independence" Chapter. By-laws governing her future were adopted.

May 12th, at the home of Mrs. Robert Cook, West Philadelphia, we elected the officers who were to guide us for a year. On this occasion Mrs. Francis Labadie read a poem by Grace Duffie Boylan, entitled "A Dame O' Salisbury Town," dedicated to Mrs. Labadie, by the author.

On the 7th of June we made our first pilgrimage to Valley Forge; we were accompanied by the Germantown Chapter. The day was perfect, the blue sky, the fresh green of the grass, trees filled with blossoms, the pure white of Washington's headquarters, and the country quiet, were an inspiration to those who had heretofore been strangers to this Mecca of the Daughters of the American Revolution. After luncheon, which was spread in the orchard, the house and fortifications were examined, and each mind bore away from Valley Forge such pictures upon its canvass as were impossible without contact with the old place.

On the 4th of October it was the privilege of the historian and Mrs. Edward H. Taxis, to represent this chapter as guests of the Germantown Chapter in decorating the graves of those soldiers who fell in the battle of Germantown. Flags and beautiful sprays of dahlias and ferns were placed upon each grave and the Lord's prayer was given in unison. It was a dreary day, and the rain fell in torrents, but this little band of patriotic women was undaunted.

November 17th we held our first social meeting of the current year at the home of Mrs. D. B. Graeber. Music by Mr. Karsner, a paper, "The Attack on Fort Mifflin," by Miss Karsner, and recitations by Miss Comygys, a friend of the hostess, gave us a very pleasant evening.

On December 12th our treasurer, Miss Emma Day Howell, entertained us socially, and we were surely privileged. Our regent, Miss Huey, never fails to give us something good and this meeting was no exception. What an inexhaustible fount of knowledge she possesses on this great subject! Mrs. Edward H. Taxis gave us a very able paper on "The Domestic Lives of Women of the Revolutionary Period." She had had access to old diaries and gave one of the best papers of the season. Mrs. Labadie read Thomas Buchanan Read's "The Revolutionary Rising;" Mrs. Rowell an article, "Anthony Wayne's Courtship;" Mrs. Graeber, an article on "Dolly Madison." There was a sweet old-fashioned atmosphere pervading this home of a clergyman, and when Miss Emma and her mother passed simple refreshments, we had but to close the eyes and dream of lavender and sweet thyme.

On January 17, 1903, in conformity with the wishes expressed by the National Society, we celebrated the marriage of George Washington and Martha Dandridge Custis. Members and guests to the number of fifty-two assembled at the home of Mrs. Francis Labadie, in Germantown. The regent welcomed our guests in her usual cordial style, and took this opportunity of setting forth the objects of the organization at large and of this meeting in particular. Mrs. Labadie had furnished professional talent and these artists entered into the enthusiasm of the occasion and gave us of their best. Glorious patriotic hymns and songs rang out into the moonlight night. Mrs. Emily Fargo Rowell gave us a little talk on "The Courtship and Marriage of George Washington," which brought out many amusing incidents. The house was decorated with bunting in honor of the special event.

Until now we have dealt with our own good times alone, but on January 27, 1903, we were the recipients of social attention from the Germantown Chapter, and attended an interesting and beautiful function at the home of Mrs. Gilbert Jordan, Germantown. We listened to a detailed account of the Pennsylvania state conference held in Bellefonte, in October, and Mrs. Hodge read a letter written in 1740, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, by a young maid to her parents, who were jour-

neying into a new country and had left their daughter with relatives. As was customary, the letter was in diary form and in its pages one of the quaintest little love tales was whispered in the mother's ears. Flags were given each lady as she entered the dining room, where refreshments were served.

Our February social meeting was held with the Misses Cook in West Philadelphia and we were saddened by the news of our regent's illness. A good paper by Mrs. Jennie Knauff, entitled "The Evacuation of Boston by the British," and another on "George Washington," by Miss Anne Orbison, were much appreciated and enjoyed.

March 17th was the crowning event of the season, when we were entertained by our regent, assisted by Miss Mary C. Griffith, an honorary member. Prof. Henry Lawrence Southwick, of Boston, gave us his masterly address: "That Splendid Rebel—Patrick Henry." Sweet music, refreshments, a house which is a treasure-trove and two amiable hostesses, lent unalloyed pleasure to the occasion.

The regular April meeting, held on the 18th, at the home of Mrs. Elmer Lendell Fellows, Germantown, was a combination of business and pleasure. We had the report of the regent's alternate to the Continental Congress by Mrs. Graeber, who told us very charmingly the social side of the congress. Miss Huey read that very dramatic story, "A Cup of Tea," by Mrs. de Bubna.

The last social event of the year, May 9th, was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur Holmes, in Wayne. Mrs. Holmes extended us this courtesy in honor of her sister, Miss Orbison, our registrar. Patriotic music and three very pleasing recitations by Mrs. Francis McDonough, a guest of the regent, made a pleasant afternoon. Mrs. Holmes refreshed the guests with sandwiches, cake, ice cream and coffee.

And so it will be seen that this chapter has not idled away its first year. Organized with twelve members, we now have more than double. Interest has never flagged and the majority of our regular members are active.

To-day the little toddler, born in January, 1902, stands alone. Its life is an open book whose pages are unsullied. The rec-

ords are clear and bold, that those who run may read, and when we shall write finale, let us lift to our lips the wine of duty well performed, and pledge long life to The Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—HARRIET P. ROWELL LABADIE, *Historian.*

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio).—The chapter has long had a committee to identify the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Reserve. By Mrs. Charles H. Smith, a member of the committee, and her brother, Mr. Merrick Johnson, a Son of the American Revolution, the graves of four of these Revolutionary soldiers were permanently marked in the old cemetery at Deerfield on the Reserve.

Two were the ancestors of Mrs. Smith and founders of the town. The marker used was the one recommended by the Pennsylvania Daughters. The exercises were held on Decoration day and the program was complete in every respect, including an address by Prof. Dean of Hiram college in the church and a procession of soldiers, citizens and children, each carrying the flag. The markers had already been placed in position with the flag flying from the top. At each grave, Mrs. Smith read an account of the services of the Revolutionary hero who had so long been resting below the sod, while flowers were strewn over the grave. These men were Elisha Farnum, Lewis Ely, Lewis Day, and Henry Rogers. After the Revolutionary war, these men set their faces to the west, crossed the Alleghenies and in a fertile and beautiful land founded the town of Deerfield. Here they lived happy and useful lives and from here their descendants have spread and flourished. It is hoped that the work so well begun by Mrs. Smith may be carried on till the grave of every Revolutionary hero in the Reserve is marked.

Weatherford Chapter (Weatherford, Texas).—“There is nothing new under the sun,” says the old adage, but the Weatherford Chapter presented something new for his solemn majesty to behold Friday, June 12th, as the darkness and

gloom of night paled and faded before the morning light "Old Sol's" bright rays smiled, beamed and caressed "Old Glory," waving above the court house and other public buildings for the *first time* in the history of our city in response to the proclamation of the Hon. Mayor Henry Miller, that we celebrate Flag Day as requested by the Daughters of the American Revolution. From many business houses and private dwellings floated the "Star Spangled Banner." Conversation partook largely of the patriotic spirit of the day. Musicians filled the air with the familiar strain, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," while the restless little street urchins whistled back the refrain, "Sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing."

From 4 to 6 o'clock the chapter entertained with a reception in honor of Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Fred. Egelhoff, on Palo Pinto street. The grounds were tastefully decorated with a profusion of state and national flags. On the second terrace Mesdames Walter Tucker and Oscar Barthold welcomed the guests, presenting each with a souvenir, a small flag and a card on which was printed the following beautiful lines:

"Your flag and my flag,
 Oh, how much it holds;
Your land and my land
 Secure within its folds.

"Your heart and my heart
 Beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,
 Red, blue and white.

The one flag, the great flag,
 The flag for me and you;
Glorified all else beside,
 The red, white and blue."

Mesdames Robert Lowe and Boyd Porter ushered into the parlor, where, among palms, ferns and evergreens, the red, white and blue entwined to form a cozy bower for the receiving party, Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent, Mesdames Fred. Egelhoff and Robert Fpat, regent and vice-regent of the local chapter. Just beyond could be seen a portrait of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general.

Mesdames C. C. Barthold and R. D. Speed, assisted by Miss Anne Barthold, served refreshments, and with ready wit and jests made pleasant the parting moments for each guest.

The continental fund was started by Mrs. Baggerly, who naively styled her generous donation "the widow's mite." We thank our many friends for their liberal contributions, also our guest of honor for contributing to the fund two bills the first issue 1903, which will doubtless be voted the proverbial "nest-egg" of the treasury.

Mrs. Egelhoff entertained informally from 8.30 to 11 P. M., in honor of the Daughters and their husbands. The best talent of the city, both in music and oratory, added to the pleasures. Mr. and Mrs. Egelhoff were, as ever, the perfect host and hostess and none could fail of enjoyment in the presence of their warm hospitality.

Mrs. Henry possesses one of those rare magnetic natures that charms all who come within the radius of her influence. Surely her visit will prove an inspiration that will linger with us, ever guiding and encouraging us to go forward—worthy Daughters of noble sires—rekindling the fires of patriotism on altars where it is burning low, building monuments to their memory by our words and deeds, that in this age of push and progress men will be constrained to pause and think on the glorious deeds of their forefathers.

Washington State Conference.—Recently we, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state, were invited to convene at the residence of Mrs. John Parker, state regent, in Tacoma, for the purpose of completing a permanent state body. The six chapters of the state were well represented. The Lady Stirling and Rainier Chapters of Seattle were met in Tacoma by a special car, kindly provided by Mrs. Parker, to convey the delegates to her home. Virginia Dare Chapter, of which Mrs. Parker is a member, received the visitors and served a luncheon. Washington is known as the rose state, and the house was charmingly decorated with this queen of flowers and the Stars and Stripes. Vocal solos were given by well-known singers of Tacoma and the house then proceeded to the serious business of the day. A permanent organization was

effected, with Mrs. John Parker, of Tacoma, regent; Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary state regent; Mrs. T. R. Tannatt, of Spokane, vice-state regent; Mrs. Joseph Valentine, of Lady Stirling Chapter, recording secretary; Mrs. Willard Smith, of Tacoma, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank Thorne, of Rainier Chapter, treasurer, and auditor, Mrs. Albert Kuhn, of Hoquim.

Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, will entertain the assembly next year. This meeting came on Tuesday, June 16th, and on Wednesday, 17th, the Sons of the American Revolution of Seattle, assisted by the Daughters, together celebrated the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill by a reception and ball at the Washington. This beautiful place, called the scenic hotel of the world, was first opened to the public to receive President Roosevelt and his suite, on which occasion the party were entertained by Mrs. James A. Moore, of Lady Stirling Chapter. With the illustrious name of "Washington" blazing in brilliant light above the massive entrance, no more fitting place could have been found for the patriotic occasion. One interesting feature was the fact that Mrs. Carrie Swan Hoffman then present, is a direct descendant of one of the families who at that time owned part of the ground on which the famous battle was fought.

Mrs. Horton Phelps, of Lady Stirling Chapter was assisted in receiving by Miss Willis, a Daughter from Illinois, and Mrs. Fred. Rice Rowell. Rainier Chapter was ably represented by Mrs. Edmond Bowden, Mrs. Hardenberg, and Mrs. James B. Howe. By request of Mrs. Phelps, the state director, the Children of the American Revolution were invited also, and enjoyed the evening quite as much as their elders. Lady Stirling Chapter has the pleasure of numbering among her membership a "Real Daughter," a real granddaughter of Revolutionary sires, and three generations in one family, the regent, Mrs. Phelps, her daughter, Mrs. Colwell, and granddaughter, Miss Bertie Colwell. There are also two life members, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hollister, whose name was not given in last national report.—*Lou ALICE CHASE, Historian, Lady Stirling Chapter.*

THE OPEN LETTER.

Editor of the American Monthly Magazine:

I hasten to inform you of an important piece of news relating to improvements to be made in the vicinity of our lot purchased for Memorial Continental Hall. The Washington papers of this date announce that the Columbian University has just purchased the old Van Ness estate which includes the square just south of our lot and facing Seventeenth street. The announcement is made that "no money will be spared by the University authorities to gather about its new home one of the finest colleges in the United States. Plans have been submitted for a large University building to front on Seventeenth street, which will cost \$350,000, and three additional buildings to front respectively on Eighteenth street, C street, and on B street." As is generally known to the members of our society the Corcoran Gallery is only one block north of our building site. The construction of the Main University building on the block immediately south of our lot will add greatly to the value of our property and makes this locality a specially desirable one for our purpose. I trust that the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be encouraged to make renewed efforts to secure the necessary funds for erecting our Memorial Continental Hall at an early date.

Very sincerely,

MARTHA L. STERNBERG,

Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, 2144 California Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

June 20th, 1903.

PILGRIMAGE COMMITTEE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

To the Massachusetts Daughters:

The following plan has been submitted, at the request of the state regent, to the regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their last meeting, March 28, 1903:

That every chapter in Massachusetts forms a "Pilgrimage Committee" of chapter members willing to show visiting Daughters of the American Revolution, (from Massachusetts or elsewhere,) the historical places in their city (or town). *Not* guides for the public generally, but only for Daughters of the American Revolution.

The chairman of the pilgrimage committee, of the chapter proposing to make the trip, shall open a correspondence with the chairman of the pilgrimage committee of the chapter in the locality to be visited, who shall appoint one of her committee to continue the correspondence, giving information concerning transportation, lunch, date, place of meeting the party, etc., and later conduct the Pilgrimage.

The visitors to provide lunch and pay traveling expenses of their guide during the day. Otherwise no fees between chapters should be offered or received.

All entertaining of delegations of this sort should be *heartily discouraged*.

In towns (or cities) where more than one chapter exists, let them form one committee, including members from all the local chapters, under one chairman.

The possibilities of such a committee would include the ease and better results from pilgrimages, arouse interest in local history, genealogical discoveries, etc.

Will you please report to me, at your earliest convenience, the action of your chapter on this plan, and if a chairman is appointed, send me her name and address.

Yours truly,

(Miss)

MARION BROWN FESSENDEN,
N. S. D. A. R. No. 15608.

Member of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R.

19 Cragie Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Per order of

EVELYN F. MASURY, *State Regent.*

To Readers of the American Monthly Magazine:

In response to the numerous letters of inquiry from the many chapters of the various states concerning the Daughters of the American Revolution Ritual we would say we are now ready to send sample copies and are already filling orders. We greatly regret the delay, but it was owing to matters entirely beyond our control. The Ritual is pronounced by those who have heard it, or examined it to be admirably adapted to the needs of our chapters. That such a form is greatly needed to give dignity and character to our meetings both regular and on public occasions, the many letters received fully testify.

The Ritual at first may seem too lengthy, but as it can be used with much or little music, it is not found too long for public occasions, and its adaptability to the various exercises of the Daughters of the American Revolution is its strong point, as omitting all music, only the religious, historic and patriotic responsive readings can be used, or if desired the historic and patriotic can be used alone, or as the religious part is placed at the beginning and end of the Ritual, it can be shortened to this only, requiring less than four minutes.

One thing we can now rejoice in, we have a music book of our own. Several of the chapters have issued music books with the words only, but that did not meet the want, as the notes and piano accompaniments are needed particularly in our parlor meetings. It is expected to issue a very cheap edition for uses at state meetings or anniversaries, where they will be ordered by the hundred, and can be preserved from year to year. As some of the states are hoping to engage the children of the public schools in at least one patriotic meeting each year, an edition of the music alone will probably be issued which can be purchased by them for a few cents apiece.

Address all orders and letters of inquiry to

MRS. W. H. H. AVERY,

Regent Bellevue Chapter, D. A. R., St. Albans, Vt.

BOOK NOTES

MARY BALL, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON, is the title of a little pamphlet, by Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, the historian of the Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia. It is illustrated by a picture of Mary Ball, taken from the famous painting found in England and by one of her home in Epping Forest. The proceeds of the sale of this interesting sketch will be applied to the benefit of the Continental Hall. Price, 25 cents.

A HISTORY OF WILLIAM PENN, Founder of Pennsylvania. By *W. Hepworth Dixon*. New Amsterdam Book Company.

The first edition of Mr. Dixon's history of Penn appeared about 1851; more than twenty years after his final work followed, with additional material derived from authentic documents. Mr. Dixon died in 1879. The New Amsterdam Book Company has brought out this little volume in attractive form and at a price within the reach of all. A supplementary chapter is devoted to a rebutal of the charges of political trickery that Macaulay made against the great Quaker. The peculiar bringing up of young Penn, his Paris experiences, the Quaker hat in relation to those days, the settlement of Pennsylvania, Pennsburg the family seat on the Delaware, the spiritual and worldly side of Penn are all duly set forth.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

243. EDSON—SNOW.—Mary Edson, wife of James Snow was not a daughter of Timothy Edson and Mary Alden his wife, as given in Mitchell's "History of Bridgewater." She was the daughter of Nathan Edson and Mary ——. On Nov. 14, 1764, James Snow and Mary his wife conveyed their right in father's family homestead to Solomon Perkins, etc., in their right and title of homestead, they give Mary's father's name Nathan, and his wife Mary. This deed is in Probate Registry of deeds, Plymouth, Mass.—H. M. S.

N. A. R. gives Mary Hall, born 1740 as the wife of Nathan Edson, born in R. I. 1739, married 1762. The ancestry of Mary Hall is desired.

283. PUNDERSON.—I have a genealogical tree of the Punderson family made by my father. By it I learn that David Punderson was the great-grandson of John Punderson, one of the first settlers of New Haven in 1638. He came from Yorkshire, England. He was one of the pillars of the First Church in New Haven. As I understand the second David was born in 1718 and died 1777 aged 59 years. He mar-

ried Thankful Todd Dec. 20th, 1739. He had 12 children, Anna, who married Charles Merriman was the 11th, we have no record of her birth, I think it must be in the neighborhood of 1765—one of her sisters, next younger, Tenty, married a Dutton, the mother of the late Governor Dutton of this city.—L. S. P.

In the book of "Inscriptions on Tombstones" in New Haven erected prior to 1800, (New Haven Historical Society) are the following, with notes.

1. "Here lyeth the body of Deacon John Punderson who died Jan. ye 23, 1729, aged 86 years. He was the only son of John Punderson, Esq. who was among the first Emigrants to this colony from England. From him descended all the Punderson Family." (note) John, senior, died 1681, John, junior, baptized, Oct. 1644, married Nov. 5, 1667, Damaris Atwater, daughter of David Atwater, born Nov. 2, 1649. Deacon 1689-1730.

2. "Here lies the Body of Mr. David Punderson who died Sept. ye 18, A. D. 1731. Aged 45 years." (note) Son of John jr. Born Nov. 3, 1686, married Dec. 27, 1716, Sarah Alling.

3. "In memory of Mrs. Sarah, Relict of Mr. David Punderson who died Nov. 27th, A. D. 1761. Aged 75 years, who was exemplary in her life, peaceful and Sudd. in her death." (Note) Daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chidsey) Alling born Jan. 17, 1681.

4. "In memory of Mr. David Punderson who departed this life May 5th, 1777. Aged 59 years." He was the son of David and was born June 29, 1718, married Dec. 20, 1739, Thankful, daughter of John and Hannah Todd, born July 18, 1717. Died March 6, 1798. Hannah, daughter of John Butler of Branford married Feb. 9, 1709, John Todd, married second, Feb. 17, 1726, Caleb Tuttle.

306. JENCKS.—Jonathan Jencks was mariner on Sloop *Providence* Continental navy, entered June 14, 1776, taken from the Rhode Island brigade. (This record is to be found in office of State Record Commissioner, Providence, R. I.).—E. M. T.

320. A. B. U. may gain the information desired by corresponding with Mr. Albert H. Van Deusen, 2207 M Street, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES.

(8) RICE—HOWE.—Deliverance, married John Howe of Rutland, Mass., about 1730-40.—John Howe was son of Isaac born 1648. May be found in Sudbury Records, 1739. Would like parentage of Deliverance Rice.—W. A. S.

332. BRANDIGEE—DUNHAM.—The Newington record of marriages says Jacob Brandigee married Oct. 11, 1753 Abigail Dunham. Can any one tell the family of Abigail and the ancestry of Jacob Brandigee? He was engaged in the West India trade and at one time kept a store in Great Swamp village.—Mrs. E. B.

333. DRAKE—COTTON.—My maternal grandmother's name was Diodemia Drake. She married Hugh Cotton. She was born about 1800. I notice in fragmentary genealogies mention of a Francis Drake "removed from Portsmouth probably to New Jersey." Can anyone tell me anything of their ancestors, particularly if they were connected with the Revolutionary War?—M. S. H.

334. NEWTON.—Stephen Witter Newton, born somewhere in Conn., 1782, writes as follows in an old letter: "My father was Stephen Newton born 1760, only son of Mark Newton born 1737, who was son of Christopher." Can anyone give the ancestry of Christopher or names of wives or where they lived?—K. T.

335. BROWN.—I would like to know where James Brown enlisted. He was born in Andover, Mass., in the spring of 1743. Most of his children lived in Ohio.—L. C. G.

336. (1) SMITH—CASS.—Jacob Smith born 1732; died Oct. 28, 1806; married Betsey Cass, born 1737; died Jan. 22, 1804. They lived in the vicinity of Holderness or Plymouth, N. H. Is this the Jacob Smith who was captain from Plymouth and Sandwich, N. H., in Rev. army?

(2) SANBORN—MASON.—Benjamin Sanborn born 1741; died Sept. 19, 1825; married Deliverance Mason, born 1737; died July 3, 1801. They are supposed to have lived near Holderness, N. H. The name Benjamin Sanborn appears eighteen times on N. H. Rev. War rolls. Was the above Benjamin one of those in Rev. service?—E. G. S.

337. HYDE.—Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was one of the Proprietors of Carolina 1609-1674. Did he leave descendants in America and what were their names? I would like to know something of John Hyde, a cloth dresser who came to America in 1732 and settled in Long Island.—L. H. H.

338. (1) STROTHER—EASTHAM.—Would like information of Anthony Strother who married Frances Eastham. They left Culpeper Co. Vir. 1792. Did he have any service in Rev. War? Are any descendants willing to correspond with me?

(2) BRYANT.—I am trying to get information regarding the Bryant family. The name was spelled Bryan, Bryant and O'Brien.—T. B. W.

339. HOBART.—Information is desired of the direct ancestry of Levi Hobart and of any Revolutionary service either of him or his father. He was a descendant of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, Mass. but the connecting links are not clear.—C. A. G.

340. (1) BURGESS—LAYTON.—Isaac Burgess married Elizabeth Layton probably 1799. They had a son Job b. in Trenton, N. J., 1800 or later. The father of Isaac Burgess lived in Middletown, New Jersey. Any information or clue to this family will be appreciated.

(2) LAYTON.—Elizabeth Layton b. 1774 (?) Her family it is said lived in Lockport, N. Y. Her ancestry is desired.

343. LEMAR.—James Lemon (or Lemmon) emigrated from Ireland to Penn. prior to the Rev. war. Nine of his sons were in the Rev. war, four of whom were William, John, Lewisohn and James, Jr. Wanted to know of the services and place of enlistment of James, Jr.—E. W.

344. EDDY.—Information desired of the first wife of Zephaniah Eddy, Sr. His second wife was Mary (King) Henry (a widow). The children of first wife were Ahab and John Henry. Mrs. Henry had Sallie and Bessied Henry by her first marriage. The children of Zephaniah and Mary (King) (Henry) Eddy were Desire, Job, Prudence, Lucinia, Joanna and Zephaniah, Jr. Is there any record of Rev. service?—Mrs. W. S.

345. (1) PENNINGTON.—The family and Revolutionary record desired of Thomas Pennington born May 27, 1734. His wife's name was Martha ———? Their daughter Rebecca married David Davis, son of Griffith and Elizabeth (Davis) Eyre.

(2) EYRE.—Family and Revolutionary record desired of Captain Richard Eyre of Philadelphia. His only daughter Elizabeth married Alexander Chambers, Jr. of Trenton, N. J.

(3) DAVIS.—Family record of Griffith and Elizabeth Davis desired.—MRS. DE. A.

(3) HARRIS—BURGESS.—I should like to learn something of the family of Margaret Harris, second wife of Job Burgess. She was born about 1823. Her father Jonathan Harris was born in Connecticut; married Elsie (or Alice) Connelly, daughter of Patrick Connelly, of Armagh Co., Ireland. Elsie was born in New York City. Patrick Connelly and his daughter with her husband, Jonathan Harris, settled near Candor, New York.—L. R. F.

341. GRANT—BURBRIDGE.—I desire information of my g. grandfather Peter Grant, who lived near Lexington, Ky.; married Elizabeth Burbridge, probably from Vir. He had a brother Samuel. Peter Grant received the script of Rev. soldiers and with this located a tract of land in Kentucky, but I have no record of Rev. service. Any information that will give eligibility to the D. A. R. or to the "Grant Family Association" will be gratefully received.—O. G.

342. PREWITT.—Wanted Revolutionary record of Jo Prewitt (Joel, Joseph, perhaps Joshua), and his brother Byrd Prewitt, once of Virginia, who lived in Jessamine County, Ky. between 1790 and 1800. Susanna Frances Prewitt, daughter of Jo Prewitt, married John Embree about 1788 and died about 1812. Her daughter, Sarah McRoberts Embree, born in Greenbriar county, Ky., September 27, 1810, married —— Goodall.—M. L. D.

NOTE.

The pressure upon the Genealogical Department has caused unavoidable delay in inserting queries.

This the editor-in-charge of the department greatly regrets and must beg the forbearance of subscribers.

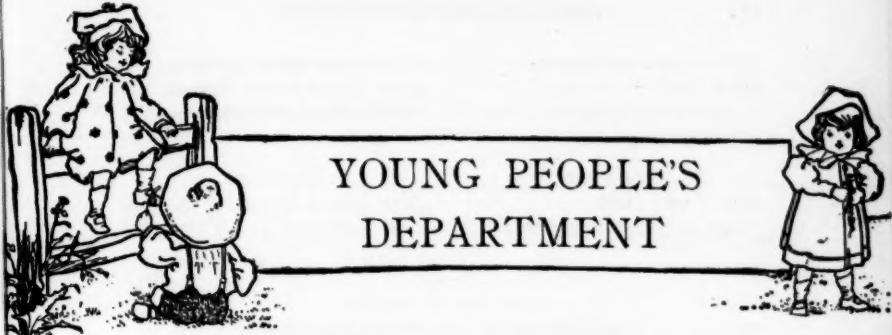
Queries are filed in the order received (by months) and inserted in their turn, hence it is not possible to comply with the request sometimes made to "insert in the next number of the magazine." All queries are personally examined and all available sources of information consulted or communicated with, but family links are often so obscure, that months of search might fail to reveal them. This work more properly falls to the labor of the professional genealogist, unless family records bring the hidden connection to light. A valuable feature of the department is the placing in communication those who are searching on the same or similar family lines. Scarcely a week passes that requests for the address of "A" or "B" or "C" are not received, or that letters are not forwarded to addresses on file. Any and all requests are cheerfully and promptly complied with.

When by this means, information is obtained it would be a favor to the department and to the subscribers to the magazine if this information could be sent to be inserted among the answers.

CORRECTION.

Query 316 (1) should read Their daughter Naanah married 1805 Benjamin Robinson, and their daughter Naanah was born 1808. The name is Naanah *not* Hannah.

Kendall Patey, a wealthy planter and ship builder of the eastern shore of Maryland, while carrying food and munitions of war for the patriotic army, in his own ship, was captured by the British and confined for three years on a prison ship. He almost died from starvation and ill-treatment.—*From Stephen F. Hampton, a descendant.*



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1903.

Honorary President,

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP,

Concord, Mass.

President,

MRS. JULIUS C. BURROWS,

1404 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President Presiding,

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,

2029 I St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

MRS. ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Alexandria, Virginia.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,
1307 Eighteenth St., Washington,
D. C.

MRS. ROBERT I. FLEMING,
1406 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE,
178 Union Ave., Saratoga, N. Y.

MRS. JOSEPH PAUL,
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MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
1401 16th St., N. W., Washington,
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MRS. JOHN TWEEDALE,
1725 P St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
Belmont, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARTIN A. KNAPP,

The Portland, Washington,
D. C.

MRS. ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY,
1914 G St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. FRANK WHEATON,
2433 Columbia Rd., Washington,
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Recording Secretary.

MISS ELIZA C. TULLOCH.
937 Rhode Island Ave.
Washington D. C.

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR,
The Portland, Washington,
D. C.

Registrar.

MRS. HARRY HETH,
1906 G St., Washington, D. C.

Treasurer.

MRS. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
12 Lafayette Sq., Washington,
D. C.

Chaplain.

MRS. TEUNIS HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

MAY MEETING, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the Church of the Covenant on Thursday, May 14th, at 10 a. m.

Present: Miss McBlair, vice-president, presiding; Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bond and Miss Tulloch.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary's report of her work for the past two months was read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented through their respective state directors the names of Miss Harriet Sexmith of Fondu-Lac, Wisconsin, and Miss Grace M. Pierce, of Hornellsville, New York, as presidents to form local societies in those cities, and they were confirmed by the Board.

She also reported that Mrs. Moody had declined the appointment of state director for California.

Much to the regret of the Board Mrs. Howard stated that she was compelled to resign her office of vice-president in charge of organization of local societies. It was decided to defer the acceptance of her resignation until the June meeting, the vice-president and corresponding secretary being chosen a committee to secure a candidate for the office in the mean time.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$259.05.

The registrar reported twenty-four applications one of which was not complete.

The Board accepted the report, leaving the incomplete application to the judgment of the registrar.

The subject of getting engrossing done was considered, the registrar and the recording secretary stating that they had great difficulty in obtaining the services of Mr. Steele. The Board authorized the registrar to secure some person to engross certificates, the cost being left to her judgment.

Mrs. Taylor's resignation from the committee on printing the constitution was accepted with regret.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Fleming to serve as the committee on printing the constitution.

The report of the special committee on "Leaflet" was read and accepted.

It was moved and carried that the "Leaflet" presented by the committee be printed, and Mrs. Heth and Mrs. Hamlin were appointed by the Chair to take charge of the matter.

It was moved and carried that the registrar be re-imbursed for amounts expended for her office.

The treasurer expressed her desire to increase the fund on hand for Continental Hall to \$200, and it was moved and carried that this be done.

The registrar was authorized to have transfer cards printed.

Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Tweedale were appointed a committee to purchase a strong packing trunk to contain the papers of the Society, have it marked Children of the American Revolution, and sent to Mrs. Clark, the cost to be left to the committee's judgment.

A letter was read from Mrs. Phelps, state director for Washington, presenting the name of Mrs. Jobe for president of a society. Pending further examination it was accepted conditionally.

The following committees were appointed by the Chair:

Finance and auditing, Mrs. Heth and Mrs. Wheaton.

Printing, Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Knapp.

Mrs. Baird was re-appointed director for the District.

It was moved and carried that \$5 be given the recording secretary for postage.

The appointment of the state director for Maryland was deferred until the June meeting.

There being no further business the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

OLD NORTH BRIDGE CHAPTER, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

The senior members of the Old North Bridge Society, Children of the American Revolution, were present at the regular June meeting of Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Both

societies united in the observance of Flag day and met by invitation of the chapter regent, Mrs. J. N. Chase, at her home. The Children's roll call and salute to the flag were followed by the reading of Mrs. Lothrop's poem "Our Flag of Liberty," by Miss Saunders. The singing of the American hymn by Miss Marie Giles was a feature of the celebration. Miss Elizabeth E. Lowe is president of the Children of the American Revolution and Miss Maria Barker is secretary. To the afternoon program the Daughters contributed the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by Mrs. Effie Kideout, brief addresses by Mrs. Chaney, of Grace Shattuck of Concord Junction, and an illustrated paper on the Evolution of the Stars and Stripes by Mrs. J. W. Wilson, vice-regent, Washington, and Mrs. Lothrop of Concord; an ancestral paper, by Mrs. Groton Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. Refreshments and a social followed.

MRS. J. N. CHASE.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

February 22, 1903.

Madam President and Members of the Convention: The number of changes occurring among the local societies during the past year is as follows: Number of vacancies filled in the office of local president and confirmed by the National Board has been twenty.

Number of local presidents appointed to organize new societies, ten.

Number of new societies officially organized during the year has been five, distributed as follows: three in New York state, one called the "Stirling" Society in Jersey City, New Jersey, and the "Kitty Livingston" with a membership of forty at Seattle, Washington. The good work done among the societies in New York state this year is due largely to the efforts of its state director, Miss Forsyth, who not only has organized three new societies, but has aroused fresh interest in societies which seemed to be losing their enthusiasm. This state remains the banner state for this coming year.

Of the work of the local societies in Rhode Island we are always proud, due to the business ability and popularity of their state director, Mrs. Longley. If we as a society should accept the popular phrase so often quoted at the time of the presidential elections, "As Rhody goes, so goes the country," we need have no fear but that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will reach a pinnacle of success far beyond our present expectations. Good work has also been done in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other states as will be shown by the state reports.

Besides the duties pertaining to this office, your vice-president in charge of organization has had the honor during her two years term of serving the society in other special capacities as follows: As chair-

man of the committee to revise the constitution and by-laws, the society having out-grown the formative one; in charge of the National Society during the few months absence of the national president in the Philippines; as chairman of printing during sixteen months; as chairman of a special committee to select and purchase the flag presented to the Junior Republic, and as chairman of the committee on the prize essay.

Now that my term of office is ended it is with many feelings of regret that I am obliged to sever my connection with this noble work of inspiring "true patriotism and love of country in the hearts of the youth of this land." With thanks to the local officers for their perpetual courtesy, this report is.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE M. CLARK,

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

WILLIAM WALTER PARSONS, eldest son of Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, was born July 5, 1762, at Lyme, Connecticut; married Esther Phillips, February 9, 1784; died January 24, 1801. He was at Norwalk, August, 1776, and later at Long Island, where he behaved like a good soldier. He was taken prisoner, just when is not known, but carried the scars of British manacles to his grave. (From *Mrs. E. D. Van Denburgh*, Los Gatos, California.)

The name of William Parsons appears twice on the Old Brooklynite list.

JOSEPH STEVENS, one of eleven brothers, nine of whom were in the Revolutionary service, died on the Jersey prison ship. His brother Ashbell was carried to Halifax and never heard from. His brother Samuel served on board of a privateer. His brother Elisha was at Valley Forge and was the ancestor of Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, who furnishes this information.

JAMES KELLY CHILDS and THOMAS CHILDS, brothers and sons of a ship builder, early took service on a privateer. They were captured and confined on board of a prison ship. James Kelly Child, however, lived to build gun-boats for the War of 1812. (From *Agnes Child Knox*, Painesville, Ohio.)

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON, Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C., died recently greatly mourned not only by the chapter but by the whole society which she had served so faithfully in various national offices. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of the deep sense of their loss.

SARAH PECK MERWIN, loyal member, Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, entered into rest May 21, 1903.

JAMES HENRY FRENCH, son of W. L. and Sarah L. French, died April 3, 1903, Fairfax, West Virginia, aged five and a half years. He was a member of the Children of the American Revolution.

MRS. ROSA B. FLOYD, Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, Alabama, died May 22, 1903. The chapter feels keenly the loss of this just and noble woman, as does the community.

MRS. A. M. DOCKERY, Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Missouri, died January 1, 1903. She was the wife of the governor of Missouri. She was descended from Commodore Oliver Perry, the father of Oliver Hazard Perry of the battle of Lake Erie. The chapter greatly mourns her loss.

MRS. ABBEY O. BRIGGS MITCHELL, honored member of Wau-Bun Chapter, Portage, Wisconsin, died March 15, 1903. A native of Vermont she came to the then wilderness of Wisconsin in 1851. As educator, wife, mother she has borne her part well and left the impress of a superior mind upon the community.

MRS. MINNIE MURDOCK KENDRICK (wife of George W. Kendrick), charter member, Quaker City Chapter, died May 19, 1903, at her home in Philadelphia, after a long and painful illness. She was an enthusiastic member; a descendant of Lieut. Theodald Schukle.

MRS. ALICE BENSON MANN BROOKFIELD, wife of Robert W. Brookfield, Quaker City Chapter, died May 28, 1903. A young mother called home. She was a descendant of Joel Benson.

MRS. JUSTINA R. CRAWFORD, Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, died July 2, 1903.

MISS CLARA MALLARD, Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, died at her home in Atlanta, May, 1903, greatly mourned by the chapter.



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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

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No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

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